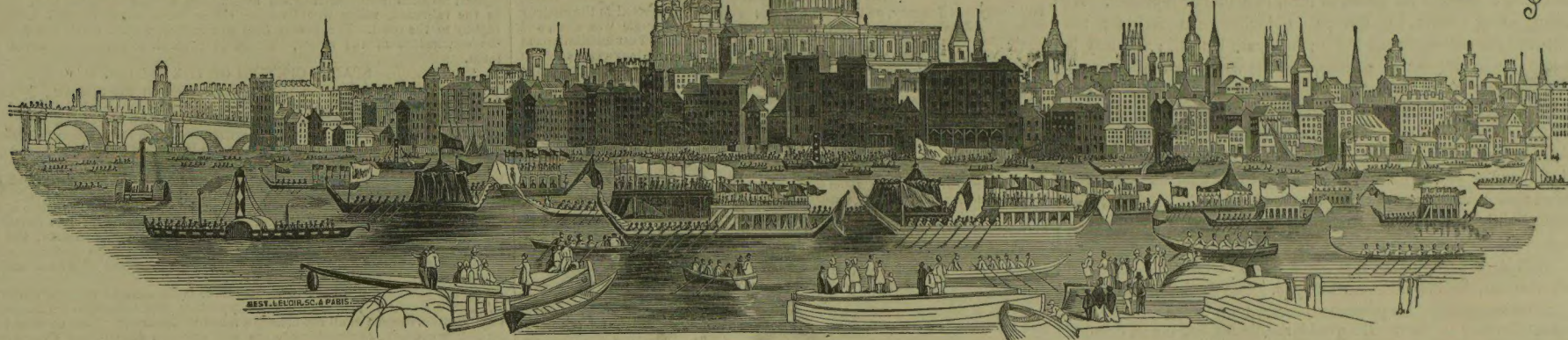


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

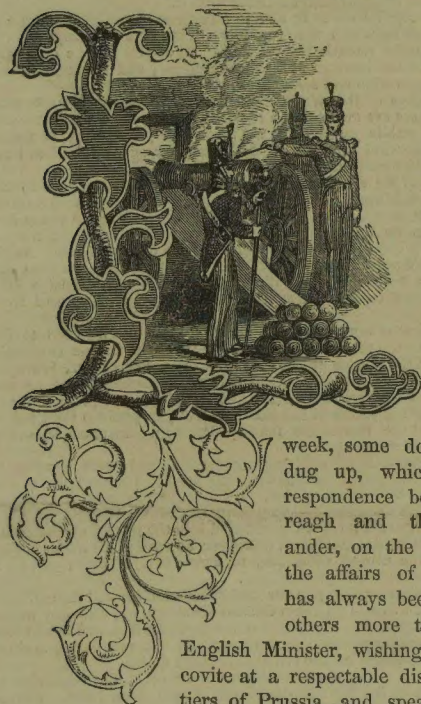


No. 245.—Vol. X.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1847.

SUPPLEMENT GRATIS. [SIXPENCE.]

UNFORTUNATE NATIONS.



LIFTING the veil from State mysteries is one of the many, and among the best, offices of time, through whom the world is often helped to late knowledge and tardy explanations. It has taken thirty years to reveal all that was done in behalf of Poland at the Congress of Vienna.

Within the last week, some documents have been dug up, which contain the correspondence between Lord Castlereagh and the Emperor Alexander, on the "arrangement" of the affairs of Poland, whose fate has always been in the hands of others more than its own. The

English Minister, wishing to keep the Muscovite at a respectable distance from the frontiers of Prussia, and speaking in a tone that shows he knew the Russian much better than

he trusted him, pleads hard to the Czar for forbearance, and generosity, and urges him to consent to the making Poland an independent kingdom, with a real existence. He shows what a good

political "fender" it would form between Prussia and Russia, which, without it, would be always in danger of collision. Considering the arguments were written more than thirty years ago, they do great credit to Castlereagh's sagacity—the events of the past month were foreseen by him with singular clearness: but, like most good advice, it was all thrown away. With the deepest respect and most sincere regard for his adviser, the Emperor replies that he will agree to no such arrangement; having got Poland, he'll keep it, or, at least, his share of it; indeed, he rather makes out that he has been "done" by his Royal brothers, and is obliged to put up with the worst portion of it. He does not like independent kingdoms; does not think the Poles could stand alone if they were allowed the chance; and, finally, he won't do it because he does not choose—a reason that might have saved us all the others. So a compromise was the utmost that could be made of the business. Poland was allowed a nominal independence, that all parties knew to be a mockery; Cracow was made a "free city" without a shadow of freedom; and Russia, Prussia, and Austria were left to do as they liked with their own: what they have chosen to do we now perceive.

But, amid all the negotiations about Poland, one thing must strike everybody—the absence of care, thought, respect, or regard for the Poles themselves. Neither Emperor, Minister, nor Congress think of them for a moment but as so much material, to be cut up and used, or kept together in a mass for the state convenience of the contracting parties; a flock of sheep sold at a fair have quite as much voice in their transfer as the Poles had in the bargain of which they were the objects. Nay, when they are specially mentioned, it is with some unfavourable expression; Castlereagh, who was inclined to do his best for them, calls them "a frivolous and disorderly people." There is something significant in this; nothing happens in this world without causes; how came Poland to sink to this utter vassalage, and, large, populous, and fertile, to fall

into the misery of weakness? How came she to descend to be the eternally pitied and never helped, to become perpetually "that unfortunate nation?" We will try to ascertain.

The truth is, that when sympathy has to convert itself into action, the difficulty of doing anything becomes apparent. There are some men and nations whom it is impossible to help; there is no spring or energy left in them, and their course is from one fall to another into the lowest depths of misery and degradation. Poland seems to have been one of these "unfortunate nations." Everybody was always anxious to lend her assistance, but her internal condition furnished nothing on which they could base their efforts. In 1814, England tried to secure to Poland a national independence, as far as it could be done by advice and representations; Prussia and Austria wished to have an independent State between them and Russia. Everybody seemed anxious and interested, and yet nothing effectual was done; a nominal existence, and the shadow of an independence, were all that resulted, and now even those are destroyed. The utter extinction of Poland as a State, is one of those phenomena which can only be explained by causes acting within the nation itself, as well as those to which it was exposed from without. These causes have occupied the attention of Historians; and, from one of the latest who have written on this subject, we borrow a few passages, which will be at once new to the English reader, and interesting from the events now passing.

Arndt, one of the most liberal of German writers, says in his "Enquiry into the Comparative History of Nations":—"Our unfortunate neighbours, the Poles, have had for centuries a tragic history; it does not date merely from the last century of our era. The Russians we may detest and denounce, for they are victorious and powerful, and think themselves much more powerful than they are in reality. The Poles we must lament for and pity; if we overlook what is occurring among them, the cry of



VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—FERN-TREE VALLEY, MOUNT WELLINGTON.—(SEE PAGE 20.)

Poland may become that of Germany and Europe. But, with that sympathy, we must still judge all things, good and evil, as they exist. The feeling that the Poles awoke in Europe, in their emigration across it, to France and England, after the fall of Warsaw, was a natural one; yet, with very many, that feeling cooled down, when they became more intimately acquainted with them. Let no one cast a stone at his neighbour for a passing failing or an offence; we may all be liable, in turn, to a similar reproach. At present, every heart in Europe is inclined to feel for the down-trodden and martyred Poles; but truth is truth; History is the stern judgment-bar of nations, and the writer can only record, according to what he finds, in dark characters or bright, graven upon the tablets of the past. The history of Poland exhibits instability, frivolity, ferocity, and confusion, from its beginning to its end. The Pole has always been a great boy, without the innocence and candour of youth—or the grey-haired man, with all a youth's passion and heedlessness. He was gay, proud, fond of pleasure—passing lightly from the ball-room to the duel-ground—spurring his horse and flourishing his sabre to admiration. But, if you ask, what have been his works, his deeds, his labours—close the book at once; he has none to show you. His castles are in ruins, his estates mortgaged, his peasants delivered up to the extortion of Jews and money-lenders. He would saddle his last horse, don his last embroidered suit, and, swinging the sword of his grandfather, in the face of ruin, with the morrow pass away into repentance and beggary: not much milder can we make our judgment of him. Why have such nations as Poland and Ireland been created, who are always dependent, infants, in a state of pupillage? Can any one determine? The Irishman is amiable, truthful, with something child-like in his dependence. The Pole, compared with him, is more cunning, more adroit, more polished, more licentious, and by so much the more hard to help than the other: he belongs to that class among individuals that families are obliged to renounce as hopeless castaways and profligates. The Pole has lost his wealth and power not merely through frivolity and carelessness, which, even in nations, may sometimes find a sort of excuse; no, he has squandered them away amidst the crimes of pride, injustice, falsehood, disobedience, and treason. He has always had before his eyes examples of civil policy, legal government, and national industry, in Sweden, Prussia, and Germany. He has not been—like the Irishman—placed beyond the influence of European arts and knowledge; yet his insolence and vanity would never learn anything; he would never acquire the strength necessary to his national existence—not even through war, which for centuries he waged against Sweden, Russia, and Turkey. Tyrannical nobles above, wretched serfs below, Jews and usurers between them—that was all; no third condition; no other middle class but them; no citizens in the towns; no industry, no frugality, no persevering toil; borrowed splendour covering the beggar's rags; licentiousness, cruelty, extravagance, and dissipation—such was Poland for three centuries. And with these, could a land and kingdom exist? Poland could not but fall! We can enjoy the light, lively, boasting spirit of the Frenchman; we appreciate the silent, stiff, Englishman, the proud Spaniard, the quiet German—why should we not admire, also, the light and cheerful disposition of the Slavonian? And we do so; but delight and pleasure end where misfortune and misery begin, especially when they seem deserved; and such appears to us to be the misery of Poland. Even in the sixteenth century, when the Swedes, with twenty thousand men, drove eighty thousand Poles before them; again, in the eighteenth century, when Field Marshal Munnich, with thirty thousand troops, forced a King upon it; again, under Catherine the Second, when Russian armies, ten thousand and twenty thousand strong, scattered over a territory of twelve thousand square miles, were able to play the lord and master, the Poles were warned with blood and scourges, "Reflect for once, and at last, and begin, at least, to create something like order and Government among you." They were equally warned by the prophetic and mourning voices of patriots among them; but they were voices crying in the wilderness. The people were too light; and because they were so found in the hour of trial, they have been scattered like chaff before the wind."

The reader may be inclined to think that "I faith, these be very bitter words." But they give a clue to a side of the question never touched on at public meetings, in platform speeches, and strong resolutions. The great want the friends of Poland have always felt was something they could rally round—some man, some name, some system. But they have not been found. The greatest efforts of the Poles themselves have produced nothing but insurrections and plots—not the things that build nations. They were eight millions strong, and had many fine military qualities; yet they could not preserve their existence. It was because they wasted their strength in civil wars and the insane feuds of their nobles. Once they turned back the invading Mahometan from the frontiers of Europe; but the same courage was not always so well employed; in their later conflicts, they lost by divisions what they gained in the field, and even the heroic achievements of the last revolution were rendered fruitless by scandalous quarrels and intrigues. It would hardly be too much to say that their most formidable enemies have been found among themselves. It is this that explains the remarkable peculiarity in the fate of Poland, that, with the sympathy of all Europe, the efforts of Cabinets, the dislike of the Western Powers of the encroachments of Russia—with all this, nothing has ever been done, but she has been blotted out from the list of nations. It may seem harsh to tell the unfortunate how and where they have been to blame; but when there is such constant fatality, it seems impossible but that there must be many faults.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF A REAR-ADMIRAL.—Rear-Admiral of the Blue Francis Beauman died at Genoa last month. He was a Lieutenant of 1796, Commander 1805, Captain 1807, and obtained his flag promotion in November, 1841.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL BROOKE FIRMAN.—This veteran Peninsular officer expired, late in the past week, at his residence near Boulogne.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.—A Court-Martial was held on Tuesday, on board the *St. Vincent*, 120, flag-ship at Portsmouth, Rear-Admiral Superintendent Hyde Parker, C.B., President; Captain Pasco, of the *Victory*, Captain Chads, C.B., of the *Excellent*, Captain Milne, of the *St. Vincent*, and Captain Giffard, of the *Pe'nelope*, members; Mr. D. Greetham, Deputy Judge Advocate; to try Mr. Thomas King Beatty (1840), assistant surgeon of the *Daphne*, 20, Captain Onslow, just arrived from the Pacific, on a charge of insubordination, &c., preferred by Captain Onslow. The charges were deemed to have been fully proved, and the Court sentenced Mr. Beatty to be cashiered.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAM FRIGATE "DAUNTLESS."—A new steam frigate, to be fitted with a screw propeller, called the *Dauntless*, was launched from Portsmouth dockyard on Tuesday. The ceremony of naming the *Dauntless* was performed by the Right Hon. Lady Emily De Burgh, a daughter of the Earl of Clanricarde, her Ladyship being handed to the bow of the vessel by Admiral Sir Charles Ogilby. So soon as this was done, and the bottle passed to a select few, who drank success to the *Dauntless*, the signal was given, and the workmen having knocked away the shores, the *Dauntless* floated from off the slip, amidst the cheers of several hundred spectators, and the workpeople of the yard. The *Dauntless* was immediately hauled into the basin, preparatory to being docked, and got ready to be navigated to Glasgow, to have her engines and machinery put on board. This frigate is intended to carry twenty-eight guns, in twenty-four 32-pounders on the main deck, and four 6-pounders on the upper deck. She is to have Napier engines of 520 horse power; her tonnage is 1453, and the length 216 feet, and breadth 39 feet.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.—Accounts have been received from Bombay, which mention the serious illness of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Commander-in-Chief at that Presidency. It is understood that, in the event of the gallant officer resigning the appointment, his successor in office will be Sir Charles Napier.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

In the way of entertainment we have great advantages over you. You have only theatrical entertainment on the stage and by festive characters: we have performances everywhere—off the boards, and by characters of real life; and by these theatricals our year begins, and these theatricals are at Court.

Nec custos obstitit limine Janus.

Full justly was January, and the present one particularly, devoted to the custody of Janus—the double-faced, ever-changing God, whose temple was shut, and whose rites were abolished during peace. For, at the New Year felicitations at the Tuileries, never was the double-faced art—that for which language is said to have been given to political men—more thoroughly practised; and the aspect of the times, as regards foreign nations, was never more hostile since 1830.

Of all the mummings of the day—a few solemn, the remainder more or less jocose and satirical—none had a more difficult part to play, were it only to keep his countenance, than Lord Normanby. All eyes were fixed upon him. On the part of his Sovereign, he had to look grave, if not forbidding; and, in his own character, he had to remain himself—that is to say, affable and courteous, and in all things gentlemanly. He did his spiriting *a ravir*; he looked at the King dignified and severe at the same time as respectful; whilst every now and then he turned to the youthful and fairer members of the Royal Family, all smiles, with compliments such as utter the most gallant cavaliers. Lady Normanby, as I foretold, is returned; but nothing is changed. The Court is as forbidding as ever; Guizot and his Lordship are at daggers drawn, and three times have I met the former's rival, M. Molé, entering the English Embassy. Nor does there appear any prospect of immediately restoring amity. In the heart of Louis Philippe—if he possess such an organ—in his *amour propre*, at all events, still festers and rankles the last sentence of a letter traced by an august hand in England, in answer to that in which the Royal Statesman attempted to colour and garnish over the Montpensier marriage. The words were these—"You are the first King of France who has not kept his word of honour, and has betrayed his guest!" Oh! that unfortunate conversation at Eu! it will be the extinguisher of Royal visits.

Our universally artistic population is at this moment absorbed by the fates of the different theatres, most of whose destinies are either dawning in sunshine, or sinking in clouds below the horizon of public opinion. As to the former, the new theatre—the new lyrical stage of the well-known composer Adolphe Adam—has found at last "a habitation and a name" in the *localité* of the Cirque, the Astley's of Paris. The new abode of conjurers, ventriloquists, rope dancers, and other professors innumerable of the marvellous, has opened on the Boulevard Bonnes Nouvelles, and there has been enthusiastic applause for everything within, from the bright frescoes on the walls to the neck-or-nothing feats on the stage. As to the new theatre of that literary original, A. Dumas, it has excited much amusement here; whilst the lessee is coolly, or rather *hotly* taking sketches of society in Algiers, on the very eve of the approaching campaign. The privilege of erecting the theatre having been obtained through the Duke de Montpensier, it was to have been called the Theatre Montpensier. But when, on the termination of the exterior of the edifice, the Ministers were appealed to for authority to inscribe its title on the *façade*, Count de Montalivet, the Intendant of the Civil List, and the Steward of the Royal Revenues, inexorably protested against the contemplated title. "The theatre may fail," urged that most unromantic personage, "and the very romantic A. Dumas may be on the point of bankruptcy; and then the Royal Duke, his name and influence being involved, cannot do less than advance five or ten thousand pounds to his protégé; and when that is gone, he must advance more—I protest against this folly." The consequence is, that permission was withdrawn, and that this theatre, destined principally to perform dramas drawn from the novels of Dumas, so full of anomalies, anachronisms, and defying all classic souvenirs of the past, has been definitively christened—Théâtre Historique!

Whilst such is the incipient career of the new theatres, the two oldest and most important in France are on the eve of complete revolution. A committee of judges is now sitting, as you know, to decide the fate of the Théâtre Français; they have put the ruling spirit of the establishment to question and to torture, to extract the secrets of the prison-house, and it is already nearly decided that, instead of the artists governing themselves, instead of the real literary republic, so singularly established by the most absolute of Sovereigns, Louis XIV., a monarch is to be raised to the throne of its direction.

Still more portentous is the state of things at the Académie de Musique. M. Pillet, a clever partisan and writer for the press, as a reward for his devotion to a past Ministry, was raised to the direction, six years since. Openly, madly in love with a *prima donna*, to her he yielded all power and all profit; she reigned supreme, and excluded all talent that might eclipse or even approach her own unquestioned gifts.

Each journal in turn has fired its broadside at the establishment, and demanded that the Government supplies should be stopped. These are enormous. The Chambers vote to the Académie 620,000 francs per annum; it has its *localité* for nothing; and, in fact, what, in England, would be equal to a contribution of £45,000 per annum. One feels how enormous this is when one knows that the subscription before the season at no free theatre in Europe, amounts to more than £15,000; and at your enormous Opera in London, where you accumulated such a superfluous number of first-rate dancers as well as musicians, the subscription before the beginning of the season, I hear, has never, in the best of years, exceeded £34,000. All the evil arises from Government rewarding its newspaper adherents with offices, for which they are the most incompetent; and of this system, we had the day before yesterday another singular instance. M. Moussette, late political writer in the *Courrier Français*; M. Bricdeau, late editor of the defunct Government evening journal the *Messager*, and several other of the political quill driving fraternity, have been named by ordinance each a Government commissary to superintend a particular railroad—no doubt the lives of hundreds being destined to be sacrificed to their ignorance of engineering generally, and of railroads in particular. Such follies committed openly, and without animadversion, is an illustration of the "madness with method" possessing France.

FRANCE.

There is no news this week in the French papers of striking importance, and, in the meantime, they are chiefly occupied upon conjectural topics.

The Bey of Tunis embarked at Toulon to return to his dominions, on the 25th ult., on board the *Labrador* steamer, his suite accompanying him in the *Dante* steamer.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived on Monday evening in Paris from Brussels, by a special train of the Northern Railway.

The usual felicitations were made to Louis Philippe on New Year's Day. As no direct allusion was made to the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier, the Marquis of Normanby was present on the occasion among the diplomatic body. The King, in answer to their address, read by the Pope's Nuncio, said—"I am deeply touched by the sentiments you have just expressed for France, for my family, and for myself, in the name of the diplomatic body, and of the Sovereigns whom you represent at my Court. I feel, with you, the confidence that Heaven will continue to bless our common efforts to secure the maintenance of general peace, that fruitful source of the prosperity of states and of the happiness of their people. It is as much in my own name as in that of the Queen and of all my family, that I thank you for the interest that you feel in the renewal of the family joys which Providence had reserved for us, and which are, as you express it, one of the sweetest consolations that could be accorded to us. You know how agreeable it is to me to receive, through your organ, the expression of the wishes of the diplomatic body."

In the course of his reply to the address from the Chamber of Peers, the King said—"May our example convince States and Kings that Monarchy and Liberty may live and prosper together, but that they cannot do so, except at the price of mutual confidence. If the national will has raised me to the Throne, it is because the tenor of all my life presaged that all my efforts would tend to insure the triumph of this principle, and that there was no secret thought to be apprehended from me. You have so well seconded me in this task, that in this seventeenth anniversary we can congratulate ourselves on having happily accomplished it. I hope that, with your loyal assistance, as long as it shall please God to preserve me in this world, we shall continue to strengthen our institutions and the prosperity of France. I thank you for your felicitations on the marriage of my son; I see with pleasure how much this event, so happy for my family and myself, has been appreciated by the Chamber of Peers."

This reply was followed by cries of "Vive le Roi!"

His Majesty, in acknowledging the address from the Chamber of Deputies, said—"I am much touched with the sentiments that you express for my family and for me. You know well how devoted all who belong to me are to France; but the expression of these sentiments is at once, for them as for me, a great support and a great consolation for what we have suffered. The way in which you have spoken of the marriage of my youngest son has gone straight to my heart. It is delightful to me to see that this alliance, which can but consolidate the good relations which have so long and so happily subsisted between Spain and France, is generally appreciated in the two countries in the way in which you have just expressed it, and that there is seen in it at once a new guarantee for their reciprocal independence and for the constitutional liberty which both enjoy."

It was remarked that the various bodies were a shorter time in the Royal presence than usual, and that the delays between their introduction were unusually long. This, it was surmised, was to enable his Majesty to take as much rest as possible. The diplomatic corps had to wait like the rest.

The young Duchess de Montpensier was the only one of the ladies of the Royal family dressed in white, pink being the prevailing colour for the rest. The young Duchess presented quite a blaze of diamonds, and looked exceedingly pretty. Some interest has been excited at Paris by the recent mission of M. Hortinguer the well-known Paris banker, to London, in order to purchase bullion from the Bank of England for the Bank of France. The *Presse* has an article upon the subject. After stating that the Directors of the Bank of France have authorised the purchase of bullion to the amount of 20,000,000*fr.*, *La Presse* adds:—

"That which is most remarkable in this important operation is that the Bank of France has not had recourse to the Bank of England, except to purchase from it purely and simply the precious metals at the price fixed for any ordinary purchaser, a price which secures to the seller a very considerable profit. In order to pay for this specie, the Bank of France has procured the necessary funds by contracting a loan with certain English capitalists, to be repaid at a distant period, which may be extended, if necessary. We must congratulate the Bank of France on having avoided incurring any obligation towards the Bank of England. No doubt the Directors of the Bank of France would have found the same accommodation from the Bank of England which they afforded the latter in the year 1839; but it was better, for many reasons, that they should not claim

that reciprocity, and that the respective situation of the two Banks should remain such as it was created by the precedent to which we have referred."

The *Débats* of Monday devotes the space usually allotted to its political leaders to a review of a work by M. Ardant, a writer on military subjects, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies, whose object appears to be to protest against the contemplated outlays of money upon coast fortifications. He agrees with English writers who argue that, while France and England have vast means at their disposal for mutual annoyance, invasion from either side could hardly be undertaken with any likelihood of success. M. Ardant particularly insists on the various discomfitures that fleets have met with from even slight coast batteries, and alludes to the additional security possessed by France against invasion from England, and by England against invasion from France, in the railroads, which would enable either Government to send troops off rapidly to the coast. The *Débats* does not expressly declare itself in favour of the conclusions of the writer, though, in general, it appears to agree with them.

SPAIN.—OPENING OF THE CORTES.

The Session of the Spanish Cortes was opened on the 31st ult., by Queen Isabella, with the following speech:—

"MESSEURS LES SENATEURS ET MESSEURS LES DEPUTES, "Nothing can cause me more lively satisfaction than to find myself once more amongst you, and to yield myself again to the hope that your loyalty and your utmost efforts will be devoted to cement the union of the Throne with the institutions of the Monarchy, and to continue the work of the prosperity and happiness of our beloved country."

"I have contracted a marriage with my august cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis Maria de Bourbon, in accordance with my announcement to the late Cortes. I hope that Heaven will bless this union, and that you, also, gentlemen, will join your prayers to those which I offer up to the Almighty. The marriage of my beloved sister has likewise taken place—an announcement of which was also made to the late Cortes."

"In our relations with Foreign Powers there is no change worthy of remark."

"The internal tranquillity of the country—that first blessing of nations—has been secured, in spite of all the attempts made to disturb it. I am confident that legitimate opinions, harmonising in the vast and free field of our Constitution, will discountenance factions whose objects are inimical to the public peace, and will contribute to consolidate the Constitutional Government, and to efface the traces of the troubles which have for so long a period of time agitated the country."

"In order to attain this important end, I have granted to the persons implicated in these troubles an amnesty as ample as the good of the State permitted; and, for the good of the State, I shall consider how much further I may, at a future time, be enabled still further to extend a similar amnesty to those who, from grave reasons, have hitherto been excluded from it."

"It is a great satisfaction for me to be able to announce to you that, thanks to peace and to the reforms to which the preceding Cortes gave their support, the public prosperity has made remarkable progress. My efforts will be especially directed to the extension and increase of those advantages; and I reckon, in this respect, upon your co-operation and assistance."

"The different branches of the administration of the State have undergone great ameliorations; these are owing to the regularity which has been introduced in the payment of the public servants of the State, the preservation of public tranquillity, and the order and harmony which the laws recently established have introduced into the Government machinery."

"In the organisation of the army some reforms imperiously demanded by the public good have been achieved. These improvements have produced a considerable saving in the expenses, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to me that their introduction has in no respect injured the rights nor prejudiced the interests of the classes who compose this interesting portion of the people. As regards their discipline and soldier-like appearance, the state of both the land and sea forces is all that can be wished, and the fidelity of the men forms a sure guarantee that the sacred objects committed to their care are sheltered from every danger."

"My solicitude and that of my Government has not been less directed to the state of the marine. For the first time during many years the labour connected with all the branches of the service has been carried on under cover. Works of reparation on a large scale have been effected within the arsenals, and an impulse has been given to naval architecture, in public, as well as private, dockyards, which will enable the vessels of the fleet effectually to perform their public duties, as well as protect the mercantile marine, the rapid increase of which gives rise to the most flattering hopes."

"The revenue of the State is advancing progressively, and there is room to hope that it will be still more considerable when the projected alterations in the tariff shall have been carried into execution. My Government shall inform you on the subject in the proper manner."

"Some ameliorations have also been introduced into the import system; and the principal defects that existed in it shall disappear as soon as all the data that are required after with the utmost solicitude, to arrive at a just and equal division of contributions, shall have been combined."

"My Government shall present to you the Budgets of receipts and expenditure for the year 1847. You will find in them that amelioration and economy which it has been possible to introduce. I regret that the past troubles, and even those reforms, which must hereafter produce good results, do not permit me to commence from the present moment all the reductions that I desire."

"It has been also impossible for my Government to arrive at the regulation of the public debt, in virtue of the authorisation which I had given them. Nevertheless, as I ardently desire to satisfy the just demands of the State creditors, both Spaniards and foreigners, the measures that shall appear best adapted to arrive at this end shall be proposed to you at the proper time."

"Conformably with the law of the 9th June, 1835, a loan of 200 millions reals (two millions sterling) has been contracted for the purpose of completing the new roads: works have already been commenced on several lines, which are to form the vast plan of international communications which Government has proposed to realise."

"Besides the Budget, other measures required for the public good shall be proposed to you."

"A fixed and suitable dotation of the public worship and the clergy is an urgent and positive necessity, as essential for the good of religion as for that of the State. My Government shall shortly present to you a law on this important subject."

"Besides these, other laws will be proposed in the course of this session; some with a view to protect the increase of wealth, by curbing the abuses which accompany the first impulse of its development, others with a view to introduce ameliorations in the different branches of the administration, and others, finally, with a view to regulate the arrangements in force relative to the press and to exceptional professions."

"It is thus, Gentlemen, Senators, and Deputies, with the aid of Providence, and while the efforts of all are directed with courage and firmness in the pursuit of the same aim, that the ameliorations introduced in a political, economical, and administrative point of view will be consolidated, that fresh ones will be introduced, and that, after so much agitation, peace, order, and prosperity will be restored to this nation—blessings to which her great qualities and her many virtues give her so great a claim."

There is no news of importance in the Madrid papers, but on the 30th ult. a report was in circulation at the Bourse that Cabrera had entered Catalonia at the head of 1000 men.

THE WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

The *Clyde* arrived at Southampton on Thursday, with the West Indian and Mexican mails.

The news from Mexico is rather adverse to the cause of the United States. General Taylor had attempted to negotiate with Santa Anna for peace, who replied that no terms could be listened to whilst an American soldier remained in arms on Mexican ground, or an American man-of-war blockaded a Mexican port. Santa Anna had published a letter in the Mexican newspapers, entirely disavowing the late conversion of the Mexican Bonds. A squadron of six ships was off Tampico, awaiting the arrival of the troops from America, to make a land attack on Alvarado. Santa Anna had collected 25,000 troops at San Luis Potosi, to await the advance of the American General, Taylor, who occupied Saltillo with 5000 men; and a report was current in Vera Cruz that Santa Anna had advanced against him with 10,000 men, and compelled him to fall back on Monterey. The American volunteers being in a state of insubordination, the Mexican Government were making strenuous efforts to strike a decided blow.

DEATH OF JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY.—This gentleman, who has been so long before the world in the character of a philanthropist, died at Norwich, on Monday last.

A RARE LUNAR OCCURRENCE.—In the present year, there will be thirteen full moons—two in January, not one in February, two in March, and one in each succeeding month. A phenomenon of this kind will not occur again for many years.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF BEER.—In consequence of the increasing price of barley, the principal brewers have had a meeting, at which it was resolved to raise the price of beer 5*s.* per barrel, or 1*s.* per butt. The price of beer has, therefore, been raised in many parts of the metropolis 1*d.* per pot, and a rise to the same extent on porter and ale will become general. We believe that there has not been any advance in the brewers' charges for malt liquors for the last seventeen years.

A WOMAN SUSPECTED OF POISONING HER HUSBAND.—On Tuesday, at the New Bailey County Court-house, Salford, Susannah, the widow of the late Thomas Henry Johnson, of Barton-upon-Irwell, was charged with having poisoned her husband, by putting arsenic into a beefsteak pie which she had made for his supper. It was stated that Johnson died about three or four weeks ago, under circumstances which led the Coroner to hold an inquest. On the evening before his death he partook heartily of a pie, which the prisoner, his wife, had prepared for his supper, and soon afterwards he was seized with vomiting and other symptoms of poisoning, which resulted in his death. The surgeon, who made a *post-mortem* examination, stated to the Jury that he found no arsenic upon the stomach, but that the coatings of the stomach had the appearance of having been strongly affected with arsenic; and he further stated that, having heard that a surgeon who had attended deceased in a previous illness had administered antimony, he could not say that death was produced by poison, because the effects of antimony would resemble those of arsenic. This being the only evidence against the widow on that occasion, she was set at liberty, and the Jury found what is called "an open verdict," leaving the Coroner the option of calling them together again, should anything further transpire. The additional evidence produced in court, on Tuesday, was that the prisoner, a fortnight or so before the death of her husband, had bought some arsenic at the shop of a druggist in the neighbourhood; and this having come to the knowledge of the police, they obtained a warrant against her, and apprehended her. The inquiry was adjourned.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* of the 28th ult. quotes a letter from the banks of the Maine, stating that King Leopold had accepted the mission of mediating between Queen Victoria and King Louis Philippe.

The *Shrewsbury Journal* states that the rent roll of the late Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., was little short of £90,000 per annum.

Letters from Constantinople of the 17th ult. mention that on the 11th a salute of 21 guns announced the birth of another son of the Sultan, who was named Mohamed Zia-ed-Din. Colonel Robert Taylor, the English agent at Bagdad, had arrived at Constantinople, on his way to England.

Last Saturday the rudder of the *Edgar*, sunk at Spithead in the year 1711, just 71 years before the loss of the *Royal George*, and recently recovered by the operations of Major-General C. W. Pasley, C.B., was presented by that gentleman to the United Service Museum.

Letters from Vienna, dated the 24th ult., confirm the reports relative to the health of the Archduke Palatine of Hungary, who is again seriously ill. Prince Metternich, whose recent indisposition was occasioned by a slight attack of apoplexy, is now convalescent.

Accounts from Athens of the 19th ult., represent that considerable excitement had just been created there by the publication, in the Athenian newspaper, the *Ellis*, of a document forwarded to the editor from Munich, in which it is asserted that the Court of Vienna has proposed to the three protecting Powers of Greece—England, France, and Russia—to replace the present constitution by a charter similar to that of Bavaria, and to occupy Greece for ten years with an auxiliary corps of 8000 Austrian troops.

The transmission of messages by the New York and Philadelphia electric telegraph was recently suspended for several hours by the following curious incident:—"A large owl was found suspended from the wires, with his talons entangled among them, the copper wire having been twisted round the iron cords. The owl was dead when discovered, and it is supposed that he had lighted upon the iron wire, and while in that position the other was blown against him, and a connection being thus formed, he received a shock of the electric fluid, which deprived him of life."

A county conference, chiefly of Congregational Dissenters, has been held in Devonshire, at which E. Divett, Esq., M.P., J. Heathcoat, Esq., M.P., and numerous ministers and others attended. An excellent spirit prevailed; and it was resolved to form a county organisation for educational purposes, and to raise the sum of £6000 for promoting the erection of new schools.

It appears, by a paragraph in the *Nuremberg Courier*, that there is a project of marriage between Count Trapani and the youngest daughter of Archduke Charles of Austria, the Princess Caroline.

The number of workshops, warehouses, and private dwellings, that were entirely destroyed by fire in the past year, was 258. The number of similar buildings that were slightly damaged by fire, water &c., was 576, making a total of 834.

A letter from Berlin of the 25th ult. states, that by Royal ordinance the long formula hitherto in use in courts of law, when an oath is taken, is to be replaced by the words, "I swear before God to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." The witness is to hold up the thumb and the two first fingers perpendicularly, in sign of the Holy Trinity, the other fingers bent down.

The Pope has abolished the custom of kissing the cross on his slipper, commonly called "kissing the Pope's toe," and, instead, extends his hand to be kissed.

In consequence of the excitement in the Liverpool market for the raw material, and other causes, the price of paper has been advanced one half-penny per pound.

The Emperor of Russia had, it seems, a much narrower escape from drowning a short time ago than the first accounts led us to suppose. When the ice gave way his carriage was sinking rapidly, and the Emperor, to avoid being drowned by the water, which was rushing in, was compelled to get upon the coach box. From thence he was extricated by one of his officers, who waded through the water, which was up to his breast, with the Emperor on his shoulders, to the shore.

Amongst the novelties in the shape of joint-stock companies to which the present age of speculation has given birth, is one for an insurance against theft, the company, for a premium of 20s., undertaking to guarantee all loss from peculation to the amount of £50.

The *Journal du Cher* states that on the 27th ult. some disturbances having taken place at Mareuil, in consequence of the death of provisions, the Deputy Mayor, M. Pasquier, repaired to the theatre of the riot, and had scarcely opened his lips to harangue the multitude, when he dropped dead.

The Earl of Elgin, the new Governor-General of Canada, has embarked at Liverpool for his destination.

On Tuesday a hawkster stood with his barrow close to Temple-bar, selling green peas, just arrived from Holland, at 6d. per quart, shelled. They met with a ready sale.

The sale of pictures at the Liverpool Academy's Exhibition, has this year amounted to £1700.

A Secret Consistory was held at the Quirinal Palace at Rome on the 24th ult. The Pope announced that he had raised to the Cardinalate Mon. G. Balaf, Archbishop and Bishop of Imola, and Mon. P. Marini, Governor of Rome. His Holiness afterwards pronounced ten Bishops. The following appointments have been recently made, viz.:—Cardinal Amat, to be Legate at Bologna, in the room of Cardinal Vianelli Casoni; Cardinal Ferretti, to be Legate at Urbino and Pesaro; and Monsignor Grassellini, to be Governor of Rome, instead of Cardinal Marini.

The *Scotsman* announces that Lord John Russell will bring in a bill for the advancement of national education in the ensuing session.

Some valuable additions to works of antiquity have been made by the officers and crew of her Majesty's surveying vessel *Bonetta*, who, when prevented by the bad weather from prosecuting their surveying labours afloat in the waters of Scythia and Scapulo in the Grecian Archipelago, amused themselves in digging and excavating about the ruins of the ancient Halicarnassus. From one of the tombs a coffin was extracted containing two eggs, which might easily be confounded with "newly laid" ones, though nearly 2000 years have elapsed.

According to the estimate made by the officers of the Royal Humane Society, the number of skaters and sliders upon the ice in the several parks and in Kensington Gardens, from the commencement of the frost up to the 4th instant, was 240,000, and yet only one fatal accident has occurred.

A Mrs. Eleanor Judd, aged 106, died on Monday night week, at Mrs. Villiers' almshouse, Limerick, of which asylum the aged matron has been an inmate since its foundation.

The Government have determined at once to supersede the Admiralty mail packets employed between Malta and Marseilles, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are to convey the Overland Mails *via* Marseilles to and from Malta.

The Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, which was recently opened throughout, constitutes the route to the far-famed Gretna; and if the electric telegraph should be adopted by the Directors of that line, elopement will become almost impracticable.

The Constantinople letters of the 19th ult., state that a short time ago, a revolutionary movement had been got up in the district of Banalunko, in Bosnia, by the chief agency and at the instigation of Austria. The instrument used on this occasion was an Albanian of Ilke, named Mahmoud. About the middle of September he attacked and laid a heavy fine on the city Trikorra, and on the refusal of the inhabitants to accede to his imperious demands, he tortured and murdered the several primates and three mollahs. Haili Kiamil Pacha, at the head of 3000 Albanian troops, advanced against him, and the Porte has just received the intelligence that a battle was fought at Dobrin, between the Bosnacs and the troops, in which the former were completely routed, leaving 100 killed, and 300 prisoners in the hands of the Turkish commander.

According to advices from Malta, very large purchases of maize, or Indian corn, the produce of the Danube, have been made at that island, by the Deputy Commissary-General to the Forces, and the same is being converted into meal at the naval mills, for shipment to Ireland. The Commissary has also bought, but in smaller quantities, beans and barley, likewise for shipment to Ireland.

A meeting was held on Wednesday of the Committee of Portuguese Bondholders to protest formally against the fraud carried into execution by the Portuguese Government in August last, by the decree which confiscated 20 per cent. of the interest due to their foreign creditors. The meeting desired the Chairman to make the protest through a notary, and also to appeal, if he should see fit, to Lord Palmerston for support in the assertion of their claims.

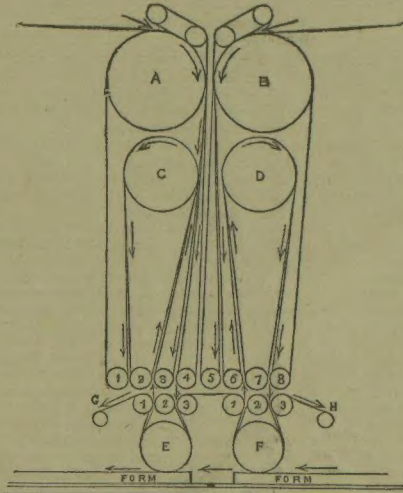
By the intelligence just received from Polynesia, it appears that the Sandwich Islands have continued to be the arena of commotion, of bloodshed, of chicanery, and of double-dealing up to the commencement of the autumn of 1846. In the different encampments of the Otaheiteans at Papenoo, at Hantana, and at Bunasua, the French, under Governor Bruat, have again been actively engaged against the natives. On the 17th of January, the island of Huahine was entered by French soldiers, under Captain Bonard, and an extraordinary fine of six hundred dollars demanded from its population. In consequence of certain misunderstandings arising out of the refusal to pay, the French and Otaheiteans rose against each other in arms. The former suffered severely from the encounter.

On Wednesday placards were posted near Tower-hill, and the vicinity of the London Docks, inviting ship-owners, &c., to take letters of marque against the United States, under the decrees of the Mexican Government. A similar occurrence has not taken place in England for upwards of forty years.

At a meeting of Ironmasters held at Wolverhampton on Wednesday, it was agreed that no advance should be made in the price of iron during the ensuing quarter.

Mrs. Eliza Martyn, formerly Miss Inverarity, a celebrated vocalist, died at Newcastle-upon-Tyne last week. She was 33 years of age.

LITTLE'S PATENT DOUBLE-ACTION PRINTING MACHINE.



SINCE the completion of the Double-Action Machine, which prints a sheet upon one side only, Mr. Little has adapted the same principle for printing a sheet upon both sides, before it leaves the Machine, technically termed *perfecting*.

The above diagram represents this Machine, on a scale of half an inch to a foot, with both forms placed on the same table, about six inches apart; the blank sheets enter by a double arrangement of feeding on the drums, A and B, following each other with the same interval of space as exists between the forms, each sheet meeting its form at the proper time. The sheets, after receiving the first impression, proceed in the direction indicated by the arrows, and are carried over the drums, G and D, the position of the feeding tapes being now changed to feed the cylinders on the other side, and presenting the blank side of the paper ready for the return impression; thus, it will be seen, each sheet receives its second impression from a different form; the perfected sheets again proceed over the drums, C and D, alternately coming out at the points, G and H. The following is a table of results:—

Traverse.	Speed per second.	Perfected sheets per hour.
9 feet	3 feet	2400
	4 feet	3180

IRELAND.

FATAL FIRES AT DUBLIN.

Early on Tuesday morning the sentry on guard at the gate of the Lower Castle-yard, Dublin, perceiving smoke issuing from the shop of Mr. Mears, the boot-maker, in Dame-street, promptly gave the alarm; but, before the family were well aroused to a sense of their danger, the whole premises were enveloped in a sheet of flame. Mr. Mears and his wife rushed to the drawing-room window, and, throwing open the sash, the latter sprang into the street, and was caught in the arms of the soldier who discovered the fire; she fortunately escaped without any injury. Mr. Mears was saved in a similar manner, and also received no hurt. By the exertions of the police, some of the inmates who slept in the top of the house were got out through the roof; but two children, and a niece of Mr. Mears, who was on a visit, were unable to extricate themselves, and perished in the flames.

About this time an alarm was given that another fire had broken out in the extensive premises of Mr. Clifford, the druggist, in Castle-street, Dublin, and quite adjacent to the scene of the previous conflagration. The engines were immediately set to work, but, from the combustible nature of the stock, all efforts to check the fire proved unavailing, and, in a few hours, not a vestige of the house was left standing except the front wall. Here also there was a loss of life. At nine o'clock, two men were ascending a fire-ladder, for the purpose of gaining the roof of an adjoining house, and had reached to nearly the top story, when the ladder snapped across, and precipitated the two men into the street below; one saved himself by clinging to a lamp-post, but the other, falling on the pavement underneath, was so severely mutilated that he died shortly after the accident.

At three o'clock, P.M., the house adjoining Clifford's took fire; but by great exertions it was suppressed; not, however, before serious damage was inflicted on the owners, two elderly ladies, who carried on the haberdashery business there.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The only point worth notice in O'Connell's speech on Monday, at the Association, was that he contended England was bound to feed, at the present crisis, four millions of Irishmen. The rent for the week was £71.

SUDDEN DEATHS OF TWO BARRISTERS.—Isaac Burke Bethell, Esq., who was well known to the citizens of Dublin for nearly half a century from his eccentricities at the bar, was found dead on Monday evening in his drawing-room, in Duke-street, Dublin. On Tuesday, John Elliott Hyndman, Esq., held an inquest on his remains, when a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God" was returned.—The same Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday on the body of Mr. Mackay, who died suddenly that morning at his house in Pembroke-street, and a similar verdict to the above was returned.

THE DISTRESS IN KILBEE.—The *Cork Reporter* gives an account of the Rev. Mr. Townsend's mission to England on behalf of the Skibbereen population. The rev. missionary encountered, at first, some difficulties, which were smoothed away in the progress of his benevolent labours. A formal coldness, generated by many causes—some well justified, some based on misconception—was soon succeeded by more kindly dispositions. In the "Society of Friends" he experienced that sympathy with suffering which, it is said, characterises that sect; Mr. S. Gurney, at the head of the list, with the munificent sum of £1000. Lord John Russell, in addition to a former subscription of £200, tendered his name for the like amount, but, on hearing the plain and affecting story of the rev. gentleman, the noble Lord substituted £400, thus contributing to the relief of Irish distress, out of a comparatively small income, the large amount of £600.

KNOT AT KILKENNY.—In consequence of the resolution not to afford out-door relief, a riot of a serious character took place last week at Kilkenny. Whilst the usual proceedings of the Board were on Thursday morning going on at the poor-house, the external relief system was in active operation, and the attention of the guardians was frequently drawn from the important business which they were transacting, to witness from the windows the most extraordinary scenes of confusion and violence taking place amongst the applicants beneath. Whilst the hall was filled by persons partaking of meal allowed, so far as accommodation for them existed, a most unmanageable crowd of further applicants ready to succeed them as a second batch, blocked up the gateway, and prevented ingress or egress on the part of the guardians or servants of the institution. Between twelve and one o'clock this crowd had swollen to some hundreds, and several of them attempted to scale the gates, but were prevented by the police force which was in attendance. At length a cart of milk from one of the contractors having arrived, it became necessary that a gate should be opened, and a most terrific rush upwards instantly took place, in which upwards of a dozen persons in the front were thrown down and trampled on by those behind. The scene was frightful, and the persons crushed were only saved by the exertions of E. Smithwick, Esq., J.P., who, at such personal risk, rushed amongst the crowd, and beat them off the bodies of women and children upon whom they had trampled. The conduct of the mob had assumed so alarming an aspect towards the close of the day's sitting, that W. H. Bracken, Esq., J.P., and E. Smithwick, Esq., J.P., who remained in the house until the business of the Board had terminated, found it necessary to despatch an order for the presence of the city police, who, under the command of W. F. Winslow, Esq., S.I., were promptly in attendance; but after some time the Magistrates alluded to did not consider it necessary to retain the police in the house, and no further disturbance took place.

OUTRAGE AT CAHIR.—A daring outrage was committed at Cahir on Sunday. Mr. Batley, paymaster of the 8th Hussars, rents a house about two miles from the barrack. About two o'clock in the afternoon an armed party entered his house; four went into the room in which he was with his wife; they presented two guns at his head, and threatened to shoot him if he moved. They remained about half an hour, holding him all the time; they would not take his watch, or any of the plate in his house, but took a double gun, pistols, and a carbine, and all the money in the house, about £1 16s. They had handkerchiefs tied on their faces.

MURDER BY A DUMB BOY.—The *Newry Telegraph* contains an account of the murder of a man named M'Nulla, by a dumb boy of the name of M'Ivor, who acted as servant to the family. M'Ivor having called up the deceased at one o'clock on New Year's morning, on pretence that some persons were stealing his cattle, seized him by the head as he was entering the cow-house, and nearly severed his head from his body with a razor. Mrs. M'Nulla, having run out on hearing some noise, was also attacked by the dumb boy, who inflicted a severe wound on her neck, and left her, as thought, for dead; however, she was able to crawl to the next house and give an alarm, shortly after which M'Ivor was arrested by the police. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" has been returned against M'Ivor, who has been committed for trial.

ANOTHER SINGING MOUSE.—About two years ago, a singing mouse was exhibited at the Exchange public-house, Charlton. A similar curiosity has been caught at the residence of a labouring man named Samuelson, living in Stroud-lane, Dover. It appears that the family had for the past three months heard a chirping behind the fire-place, which was supposed to be from a cricket. The gude wife, however, one evening saw a mouse run into a hole, and at night set up a trap, and in the morning was much surprised at hearing a singing noise proceeding from the trap in which the mouse was caught. It was then transferred to a more roomy cage, and has since daily amused numbers who have been to visit this musical genius, which at times sings very loud, and much like a bird. The animal is very similar to a common mouse, except that the tail is much longer, and the head smaller, with very sharp eyes.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CUTTING THE FIRST TURF OF THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

On Thursday (last week), the first turf was turned of this railway. The ceremony took place at Cleatop, two miles from Settle. The railway is intended to connect the manufacturing districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire by a near route with Glasgow and the west of Scotland, and also to afford to those districts a commodious and easily accessible shipping port on the west coast, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay. The length of the line is sixty-one miles, including both its branches.

The arrangements having been duly made, Mr. Vignoles, the engineer-in-chief, came forward, and presented to Mr. Dawson the silver spade; a most elegant implement, inscribed with the arms of the company, as well as with the record of the date of the auspicious event in honour of which it was manufactured. Mr. Dawson then handed it to Lord Morpeth, with a suitable address; and, as soon as that nobleman had received it, the Vicar of Giggleswick, the Rev. R. Ingram, stepped forward, at the request of the Chairman, and invoked, in the most solemn and appropriate strain, the blessing and help of the Almighty on the great work they were about to commence. His Lordship then doffed his coat in the true navy style, and pulled out of his breast a veritable worsted navy's cap, which he put upon his head amid the most vociferous plaudits of the assemblage, the navvies themselves, who stood around with their implements, being apparently the most interested spectators in the scene, and addressed himself to his work. His Lordship, it must be confessed, did not seem much used to dig, and the efforts that he made to cut the stubborn soil provoked the loudest peals of laughter. His Lordship enjoyed the fun as much as the merriest of those who watched him in his unwarlike labour; and, after a short time, the mahogany wheelbarrow, a most beautifully designed and well-made little vehicle, was filled, and wheeled along the narrow planks to the end of them, where it was "dipped." His Lordship then resumed his proper habiliments amid greetings more hearty than we almost ever remember before to have heard, and proceeded to address the company.

The Chairman, Mr. Dawson, then took the spade in hand, and he certainly showed himself much more an adept at the work of an excavator than his Lordship. Mr. Vignoles, the engineer, who was arrayed in appropriate costume of a railway labourer; Mr. Sharp, the solicitor of the company; Mr. Birkbeck, of Settle, one of the directors, and several other gentlemen, followed; and it was amusing to observe the interest with which their performances were noticed by the navvies—the awkwardness so naturally manifested, affording food for mirth to the navvies in particular. The ceremony over, a barrel of ale was procured, and Lord Morpeth proposed "Success to the North Western Railway," amid repeated buzzes. The navvies then drank "The health of his Lordship," and the company left the ground.

MIDDLESEX ELECTION.—Mr. Byng has announced his intention of retiring from the representation of Middlesex. Mr. Byng is the oldest member of the House of Commons, and has represented Middlesex for more than 56 years. It is said that Lord Robert Grosvenor will be a candidate at the next election.

REPRESENTATION OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—A vacancy has been created in the representation of South Northamptonshire by the death of W. R. Cartwright, Esq., which took place on Monday. The deceased had attained the age of 76, and was first returned to Parliament in 1798.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.—There is no longer any doubt respecting the contest for Manchester. Lord Lincoln has received an invitation from the committee, and will be there on Monday or Tuesday next. It has been determined that his Lordship is to address his friends at the large room of the Corn Exchange on Tuesday evening next.

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE.—At the meeting of the Oxford Town Council, yesterday week, the Mayor announced that he had received an application from the British Association, for the use of the civic buildings at their annual meeting, which would be held in Oxford, in June next; and he hoped that the Council would assist him in rendering every facility to that learned body. The application was unanimously agreed to.

INCREASED CUSTOMS' REVENUE AT LIVERPOOL.—The *Liverpool Standard* states that the increase in the Customs' Revenue at Liverpool, for the quarter ending Jan. 5, is nearly £200,000; and this has accrued, although in July the sugar duties were materially reduced, and the great bulk of the corn and flour introduced into consumption during this year have paid nearly nominal duties. The fact speaks volumes in proof of the progressing state of the port of Liverpool.

DESTITUTION IN LIVERPOOL.—The parish officers in Liverpool have for several weeks presented an extraordinary scene of confusion, owing to the immense number of applicants for relief, but on Monday the appeals were more numerous than ever. The street was quite impassable. No fewer than 1500 families, representing on an average three persons, were relieved, of whom probably three-fourths were Irish. The relief dispensed during the day, up to six o'clock at night (and the distribution had then by no means ceased), was 2300 rations of bread and 2700 soup tickets, in addition to a large sum in money.

A SWINDLER AT WORTHING.—One day last week a visitor arrived at the Sea-house Hotel, the principal inn in Worthing. He was young, fashionably attired, and had the airs and graces of a man of *ton*. A horse and gig, which he brought with him, he duly put up in the ample stabling department, and, with apparent previous knowledge of the house, he, without inquiry, walked into the spacious coffee-room, switching an elegant riding-whip, and installed himself as a guest. In the course of a little time the visitor ordered a dinner for himself, to consist of a fried sole, a boiled chicken, and a mutton cutlet, with bread, vegetables, and the usual condiments. Dinner-time was named, and, having to call at sundry shops for small articles, and not having any money-change, the stranger inquired of a confiding and attentive waiter if he had a pound's worth of silver in his pocket—he should be repaid presently. An obliging ready answer in the affirmative met this condescending application, and a pound's worth of silver was accordingly forthwith transferred from the possession of the waiter to the guest. The traveller went on! Dinner-time arrived, but he had not returned; hour succeeded hour, and still he was absent. At length suspicion dawned on the mind of the worthy innkeeper—and this suspicion was strengthened by the now noted incident of the loan. Yet the horse and gig were in the stable; nevertheless, the visitor was no more seen. Meanwhile, however (as if temporarily to avert suspicion), a parcel, containing silk pocket-handkerchiefs from a neighbouring mercer's, was delivered at the hotel, for him—but they were not paid for! The errand gentleman went away in the direction of Chichester. The horse and gig, it was found, belonged to Mr. Egerton, of the New Ship, Brighton, of whom they had been hired.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

SEVERAL circumstances have occurred of late to urge upon our Colonial Government the present condition of Van Diemen's Land, the affairs of which appear to be anything but prosperous. A few days since, we learned that official information had been received in South Australia from the Government of Van Diemen's Land, stating that the instructions given to the Collector of Customs in 1841, to admit the produce of the Colonies in New Holland duty free, have been annulled and that the *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent., as authorised by a local ordinance (8th Victoria, No. 18), shall be levied on all produce and manufactures imported into Van Diemen's Land, or its dependencies, except imports from Great Britain, or from New South Wales and its dependencies.

This measure has caused considerable annoyance to both Colonies; and the *South Australian Gazette* condemns it in strong terms, as a futile hope, on the part of the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, to "raise a little revenue on the butter and cheese and grain, that South Australia can now supply out of the superabundance of her produce." The writer adds that no extensive injury can arise to the South Australian settler from the imposition of this "paltry tax," for the free markets for their surplus produce, open elsewhere, are sufficiently numerous, and more remunerative than those of Van Diemen's Land. He then counsels that no attempt at retaliation be made, adding:—

"So long as horses, timber, and other articles required by South Australia can be obtained from Van Diemen's Land at a cheaper rate than from any other place, we shall, of course, be glad to have them; and it is really a matter of indifference to us—whatever it may be to the consumer on the other side of the strait—whether we pay for our purchases in coin, or in wheat, or butter, or other exchangeable commodities. At the most, the absurd tax can only be suffered to exist so long as it escapes the notice of the Colonial Office."

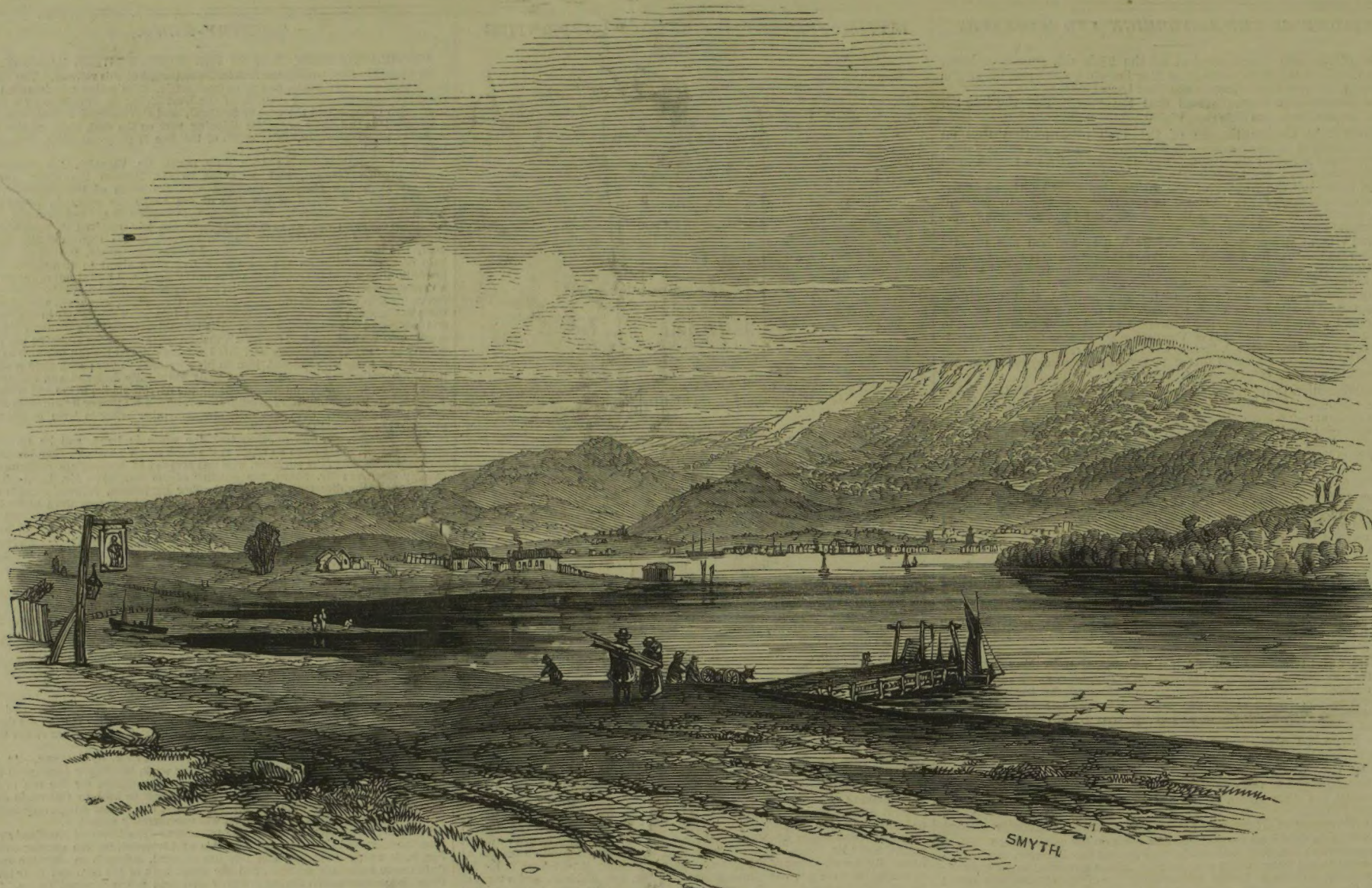
It is somewhat extraordinary to find this exhibition of the protective spirit in our possessions abroad, when the measure is becoming so unpopular in the mother-country.

Meanwhile, the subject of convict discipline in Van Diemen's Land has received better attention; and, upon the amelioration of this branch of its administration, the welfare of the settlement is, unquestionably, based. It appears by some Parliamentary returns lately issued, that the Lords of the Treasury have acquiesced in a plan for establishing a colony in the north of New Holland, for the reception of pardoned criminals, so as to draft off thither from Van Diemen's Land much of the evil which at present saps its social welfare. The Lords of the Treasury, however, entertained serious doubts whether there will be any inducement on the part of the convicts to adventure this change; but, they add:—

"Notwithstanding these difficulties, the necessity of affording relief to Van Diemen's Land is so urgent, and the obligation upon the Government of finding for the better classes of exiles, who have made some progress in reform, a relief from that contamination to which the present state of Van Diemen's Land exposes them, is so imperative, that my Lords do not feel justified in refusing their acquiescence in the formation of the new Settlement as proposed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, approved as it has also been by the Secretary of State for the Home Department."

Subsequently, Colonel Barney, of the Royal Engineers, was appointed Superintendent of North Australia; and to him the local government of the Colony is intrusted. It is scarcely possible to predict the success of this plan; but the experiment will certainly be a very interesting one in the great scheme of humanising influence.

In consequence of these measures, several important Parliamentary documents have been issued respecting Van Diemen's Land. From one of these we learn that in 1844, the convict population was 24,824 males, and 4367 females. The entire population in 1842 was 58,902. In 1844 the total colonial revenue was £109,452, and the expenditure £169,215. The amount paid by the Home Government, in the same year, towards the maintenance of convicts was £166,690, and the amount paid by the Colonial Government for police and galls, £32,954. The value of the imports in the year was £442,988, and of the exports, £408,799. The coin or bullion in the banks amounted to £136,364, and their liabilities to £448,820. In 1844 there were 121,938 acres in cultivation, [which produced



VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—HOBART TOWN.—FROM KANGAROO BAY.

807,924 bushels of wheat, 174,405 of barley, 221,105 of oats, 13,849 tons of potatoes, and 29,880 tons of turnips. The live stock consisted of 15,355 horses, 85,302 horned cattle, and 1,145,089 sheep. There were 493 convictions in the year before the Supreme Court and courts of quarter session, of which 172 were crimes against the person, and 321 for crimes against property.

By another return, we find the military charges of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to be, in the year 1843-44, £189,005 10s. The net civil expenditure for New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land in the year was £320,027 13s. 8d. Three appendices appear in the document, giving a detail of the military, civil, and naval charges, in one of which some useful information is given respecting the convict establishments in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land supported by Great Britain. It appears that in the one year 1843-44 the charges for the transport of convicts and of stores for convict departments amounted to £59,688 1s. 1d.; of which £3,378 17s. was on account of New South Wales, and £56,309 4s. 1d. for Van Diemen's Land. The provisions and stores for the convicts in the year on their passage to the settlements amounted to £32,423 16s. 10d.; and for clothing, stores, and tools for the convict departments, and miscellaneous expenses, £69,215 6s. 10d. The establishments for the superintendence of convicts, police, and gaols in the penal settlements, cost Great Britain in the year, £69,215 6s. 10d.

These documents show the necessity of some immediate revision of the convict system, as well by its cost as by its inefficiency.

Again, we learn from late journals, the insubordination of the military, and their frequent outbreaks, had become so alarming, that many of the inhabitants contemplated the carrying of pocket arms; and it was feared that some future excesses on the part of the soldiery, with whom remonstrance had proved ineffectual, would terminate in bloodshed. Among the proposed measures of retrenchment in the Government expenses, any reduction in the large and costly police establishment is deprecated by the Van Diemen's Land Colonists in general.

We have annexed two views of this fine Colony, from *Tasmania Illustrated*, a beautiful work, by Mr. L. S. Prout, published in Hobart Town, not long since.

The entire surface of the island is estimated, roughly, at 24,000 square miles, or about 4000 square miles less than the extent of Ireland. The country is, however, but yet imperfectly explored, having been in the possession of the British little more than 40 years.

One of the illustrations shows the capital, Hobart Town, or Hobartton, as it is now called. It is built upon an undulating surface, receding from a cove on the left of the river Derwent. Seen from the water, it seems to run up before you on a variety of ascents, and to spread itself upon the hills in the distance. Mount Wellington, which, during nine months of the year, is capped with snow, and which rises 4000 feet above the sea-level, stands at the back, in darkness and sublimity, and overlooks the surrounding scenery. The town is well laid out, and some of the houses are large and handsome; a commercial establishment has lately been completed here, at a cost of £4000.

The companion view presents a specimen of the luxuriant vegetation of the settlement—Fern-tree Valley, Mount Wellington. The forests consist principally of

different kinds of Eucalyptus, pines, and tree-like ferns. They are all evergreens, and have a sombre olive hue, without a single lively tint, except that of the native cherry, to break the monotony.

PORTUGAL.—VICTORY BY THE QUEEN'S FORCES AT TORRES VEDRAS.

The *Ripon* steamer has brought us Lisbon letters and papers to the 28th ult., by which we learn that the insurgents, under Bomfim, had sustained a serious defeat at Torres Vedras, on the 23d.

The *Diario* contains an official account of this battle, addressed by the Duke of Saldanha to the Queen. This document is written in rather a bombastic strain, but we gather from it that, on the 20th, Saldanha obtained a trustworthy account of Bomfim's plans, and on the 22nd, at half-past ten in the morning, he determined to attack him. The Marshal, before recounting his achievements, gives a long description of the lines of Torres Vedras. At a quarter past eleven, on the 22nd December, the firing commenced, and the Queen's troops, having done their duty in "a glorious manner," were victorious. Colonel Fernando de Fonseca particularly distinguished himself, and though the Queen's troops were harassed by the horrible state of the roads, yet the enemy, says Saldanha, were beaten on all sides. The action was so decisive in its results, that of the entire force of the insurgents not a man escaped, all who were not killed or wounded having been made prisoners. The loss on the Queen's side is stated to have been 386 (including 35 officers) in killed, wounded, and missing; but all private accounts agree in stating it at a much greater number, and some go even so far as to say that it did not fall much short of 800 men. The casualties on the insurgents' side were much fewer, as, during a great part of the action, they fought from behind walls and barricades, and it was only towards the close, when the Queen's troops had forced their way into the town, that the bayonet came into play. Even then the issue was very doubtful, as the insurgents retired into the castle, where, if the conflict had been renewed next day, they would have been able to fight at still greater advantage; but three companies of the 2nd Infantry, who had charge of Fort Force, went over in a body to the enemy, and that post—the key of the position—lost, the castle became untenable; and surrendering, or being slaughtered to a man, was the only choice left. The insurgents, in consideration of the gallant resistance they made, were allowed to march out with some of the honours of war—the officers with their swords, and the men with their knapsacks.

A Lisbon letter gives the following account of the affair:—

"Bomfim was, on the 22nd of December, very strongly posted at Torres Vedras, having possession of the lines, the redoubt of San Vincent, two bridges covering his flanks, the old tower, and the town. Saldanha, having divided his troops into four brigades, made the onset at about ten o'clock A.M., on the 22nd. The first he sent to attack the redoubt of San Vincent, which they did in good style; whilst this was going on two other of his divisions attacked the bridges simultaneously, and, after a hard struggle, the redoubt was surrendered (some assert, treacherously), and the 300 men who defended it gave up their arms.

"The bridges were taken one after the other, and then the 4th division, by Saldanha's orders, entered the town on the south-west side, and thus Bomfim and about 1500 of his men were completely hemmed in the old Moorish tower, where he had posted some of his troops. On the following day (the 23d), Saldanha having got his cannon into position, sent a summons to surrender, ere he opened fire, on which the whole of the troops (1500 in number), then remaining under Bomfim's command, together with the chiefs, have laid down their arms. The prisoners taken were Bomfim, Mouzinho (who was badly wounded, and is since dead), Villa Real, the two Valdez (Bomfim's sons), and many others. Mouzinho, who was formerly Minister of Marine, has left a large and helpless family. The regular troops being disarmed, were also retained as prisoners. The armed peasants and guerillas either took themselves off or were allowed to disperse, and numbers of them have since joined Das Antas.

Bomfim and his principal officers were brought into Lisbon on the 26th of December, and then immediately lodged on board the *Diana* Portuguese frigate, which was lying in the river."

It is certain that seven Queen's officers have been killed, and 31 wounded; and one of these, Captain Pedro de Sousa de Canavarro, of the *cadadores*, has lost both his eyes, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mathew Padrao, of the infantry, a leg. Saldanha states in his despatch that 900 infantry, 400 *cadadores*, and 200 horses left the fort, and that the Duke vowed to her most faithful Majesty not to lay down his arms till the rebels were subdued.

It was thought at Lisbon that if the Septembrists and Miguelites coalesce, the Queen's Throne incurs a real danger.

That there is a probability of their coalescing is already apparent, for the two insurgent parties were already negotiating at Oporto—the Oporto Junta having named Mendez Leite to conduct the conference, and the Miguelites Colonel Guedes.

Das Antas was at Tagarro on the day after Saldanha's victory at Torres Vedras, and remained there during the night following. Saldanha ordered part of his forces to Cereal, and another portion to Cadaval, his evident object being to cut off Das Antas's retreat to Oporto. On the appearance of his advanced guard, however, Das Antas's picquets precipitately retired, and, with the main body of Das Antas's force (which, including irregulars, is now under 2000), fell back upon Leiria, about 70 miles from Lisbon, and 35 from Coimbra.

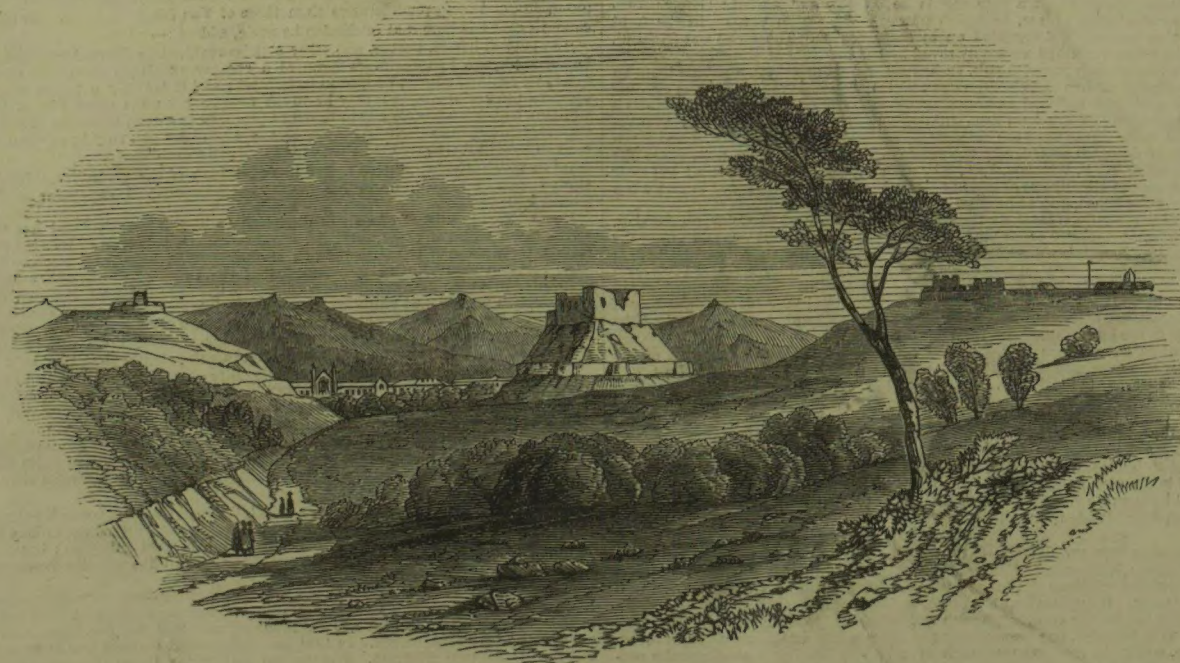
Saldanha marched from Torres Vedras on the 28th ult., northward, with his army recruited and newly organised after the action, including the embodiment of the 700 men who came over from Das Antas at the close of the battle. His design is to pursue Das Antas closely, but the latter will probably attempt to raise the siege of Oporto.

The *Iberia* has since arrived with accounts from Oporto to the 1st inst. A battle had been fought between Baron Casal and the Miguelites, under M'Donnel. The information respecting it is rather vague, but it appears that the slaughter was very great, and the loss of M'Donnel is said to be 200 killed. Casal moved, on the 19th ult., to Villa Nova de Famelicao. M'Donnel wished to retire on the 20th, but Brigadier Victorino would not consent to do so, insisting that they should fight. M'Donnel, being thus forced, consented. He was occupied on the 20th in forming trenches in the road Dos Lames, at Cruz da Pedra, and at Conega, contrary to the will of the whole town. They were not completed when the fire commenced on Cruz da Pedra, the key of the position, valiant resistance being offered from within. Casal ordered an attack to be made on both sides at Plames and Conega, and for a whole hour Casal's corps was engaged at Cruz da Pedra; the right advanced to Conega, and the left towards Plames. Three times they advanced on the trenches of the latter, and three times were they repulsed. They rushed a last time to the charge, and succeeded in reaching the other side. Casal then excited his men to force the whole entrenchment. They poured into the town on all sides, and, rushing through the streets, reached the square of Santa Anna. M'Donnel fled with 25 men, taking the road to Carvalho d'Este, and stopped to sleep at the foot of Povo de Lanhoso, on the night of the 20th. On the 21st, he went in the direction of Senhora do Porto, as if he were going to Penafiel. The loss, on the part of Casal, was 100 killed and wounded. Of M'Donnel's men, whose bodies lay strewn in the streets, 312 were buried, including many unarmed people. At the last, no quarter was given to any one found in the streets. A series of plunder and excesses was then enacted by the troops, which lasted from the 20th till the 22nd.

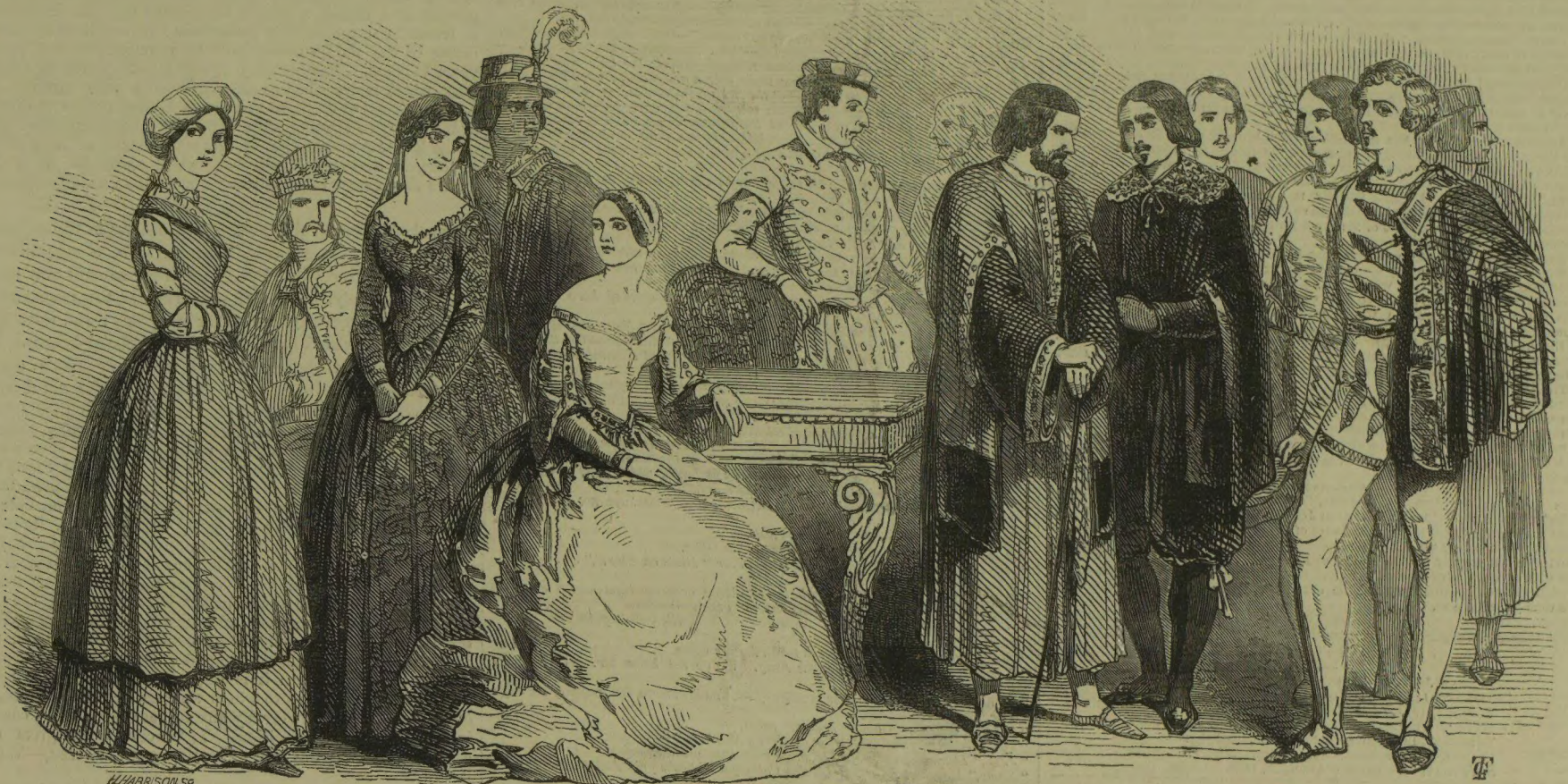
When the *Iberia* left, every preparation was being made at Oporto to resist the threatened attack of Saldanha. The fortifications were nearly complete.

A Lisbon letter of the 31st Dec., brought by the *Iberia*, says:—"Saldanha has commenced his march northward, in pursuit of the insurgents under Antas. His head-quarters yesterday were at Caldas, and he was to reach Alcobaca to-day. Antas has the start of him by about eight leagues (thirty miles), except the cavalry, which has been sent on in advance of the rest of Saldanha's force. The *Diario* contains a decree, abolishing trial by jury in political and some other cases—a wide stride towards absolutism. Typhus fever has broken out on board the *Rodney*, 90, in this port. There are no less than sixty cases, but only one death as yet."

The Lines of Torres Vedras, famous in the military annals not only of Portugal, but of the whole world, were the barrier which for the first time checked the rapid flight of the French eagle. It was there that the armies of Napoleon for the first time found an invincible obstacle. Torres Vedras is itself the strongest part of these lines. The heights of St. Vincent, covered by a magnificent redoubt in very good condition, that of Force, and that of Saes, on the right bank of the river Cezindro (in Napier's "History," and the map of the Lines, this is marked as the *Zezandre*), are flanked by the fire of the Castle, which may be considered as the true citadel of these works, whose gorges it defends. Between these heights and the town runs the Cezindro, which is crossed by three bridges, approached by considerable paved ways, which are all enfiladed by the fire of the Castle, and flanked by the fire of the redoubts. This exceedingly strong position had been carefully occupied by the rebels, whose leaders had frequently said to the inhabitants of this town, that, even though the forces under Saldanha's command were four times what they were, he should be beaten if he dared to attack such a position.



TORRES VEDRAS.—FROM THE NORTH



MISS HUDDART. MR. KNIGHT. MISS COOPER. MR. MORTON. MISS L. ADDISON. MR. WILLIAMS. MR. SCHIARP. MR. PHELPS. MR. BRANSON. MR. H. MARSTON. MR. FENTON. MR. G. BENNETT. MR. HOSKINS.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—FROM A SKETCH MADE IN THE GREEN ROOM.—CHARACTERS IN "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

Our illustration portrays the majority of the cleverly-working company of Sadler's Wells—that prosperous home of the Olden Drama, now that she is driven from the very houses in which, a few years since, it was attempted to set up a monopoly of her wealth of intellect.

The group has been sketched in the Green Room of the Establishment, and it

shows the performers dressed for their very effective representation of Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice." In the centre, seated, is Miss Laura Addison, as "the gentle Portia," by the performance of which this lady had added to her merited fame. On the opposite side of the table is Mr. Scharf, a comic actor from one of the Liverpool theatres, as the clown Gobbo; and *vis-a-vis*, is Old Gobbo (Mr. Williams). To the right, in the front, is Mr. Phelps, as Shylock, "the Jew that Shakspeare drew;" next is Mr. George Bennett, as Antonio, "the Merchant;" and, to the right, is Mr. Hoskins, as Gratiano. In the rear are Salarino,

Mr. Fenton; Bassanio, Mr. H. Marston, one of Mr. Macready's company at Drury Lane; and Mr. Branson, the Salanio. To the left of the table, is Nerissa, Miss Cooper, who will be remembered as a promising actress in Madame Vestris's Covent Garden company—an expectation which has been fully realised. To the left is Jessica, a niece of Mrs. Warner. In the rear is Mr. Knight, as the Duke and the tall figure, wearing the gay bonnet, is Mr. Morton, as Lorenzo, the lover of Jessica. The play is altogether very judiciously cast; and we are happy to add, has proved very attractive.

GEORGE BYNG, ESQ., M.P.

MR. GEORGE BYNG, the oldest member of the Legislature, "the ather of the House of Commons," has just announced his intention of quitting public and political life. When this Parliament expires with the close of the ensuing session, he does not intend to offer himself again to the electors of Middlesex. Thus terminates a connection between a constituency and its representative of unex-

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF MILTON, AND TREE PLANTED BY HIM, IN PETTY FRANCE, WESTMINSTER.

Few eminent men have been so happily associated with their places of abode as John Milton.

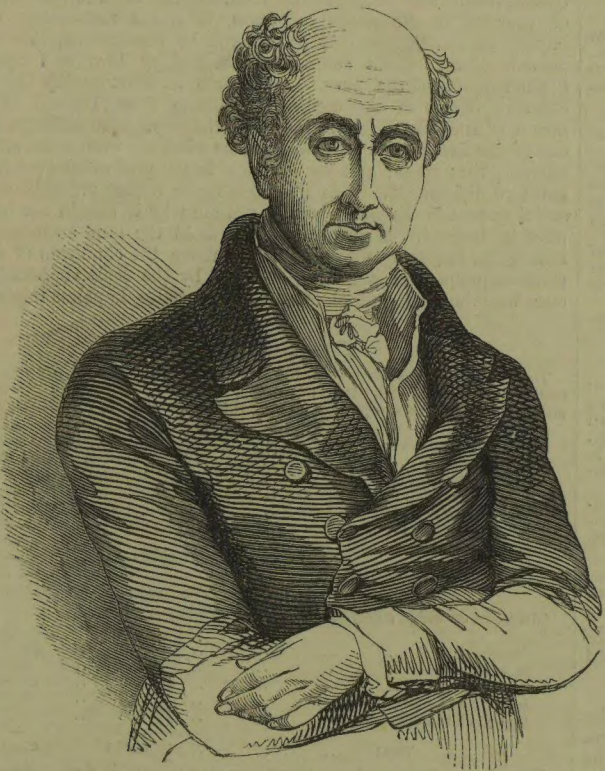
By a remarkable faithfulness on the part of his biographers we are enabled to note the entire series of localities rendered famous by his residence, from the house in Bread-street where he was born, to that humble abode in Bunhill Fields, where at last, in physical darkness, but with transcendent illumination of those inner powers which vanquish space and material impediment, he completed his temporal career in poverty and contumely, yet not without a prophetic vision of the justice which time would render in acknowledgement of his high mission.

The intermediate stages in the career of Milton, between the first and the last of his London abodes, are each characteristic of his fortunes, and of the progress whereby he was raised to a considerable degree of political consequence, which, however, departed on the death of his patron, Oliver Cromwell, that strong and daring swimmer in troubled waters, who may be said to have held his adherents between drowning and salvation by the hair of the head. In Aldersgate-street, the attention of Milton was occupied in the practical work of conducting the education of his nephews and a few other pupils. From this place, likewise, issued the first of a series of polemical treatises, viz., "The Reason of Church Govern-

ments." St. Bride's Churchyard witnessed the unpropitious commencement of his ill-assorted union with a vain and selfish woman; and the separation which ensued was succeeded by the publication of a treatise on divorce, some of whose arguments, however, Milton failed to justify by his own conduct; for, in spite of that incompatibility of disposition, which he urged as a sufficient ground for severing the marriage bond, a reconciliation was effected at the house of a relation in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Milton's next residence was in Barbican, and here a house is still pointed out upon questionable authority, however, as that inhabited by him. Hence, he presently removed to Holborn, where he still carried on the education of a few scholars.

But the "Tenure of Kings and Magistrates" and the "Iconoclastes" were works which by this time had distinguished their author as one suited to a higher but more perilous trust than the tranquil business of the pedagogue; he presently removed to Whitehall at the behest of the Council, and became a participator in the mysteries and intrigues of Government under the nomination of Secretary to the Council for Foreign Languages. After remaining upwards of two years in Whitehall, Milton removed to Petty France in 1652, where he continued to hold the office of Foreign Secretary. The trust and emolument of this appointment were no sinecure in such hands, and the demands of the Government, together with the zeal of its instrument, produced a succession of works, among which the most conspicuous was the "Defensio pro Populo Anglicano," that were the admiration, not only of England, but of the whole of Europe, and directed the eyes of all men towards their author, as the defender and justifier of



MR. BYNG, M.P.

ampled duration. He was returned for the county in 1790, and has sat for it without interruption till the present day; and, when he retires, will have completed a political service of fifty-seven years—in itself the term of more than an average life! It almost confounds the faculties to endeavour to reckon up the changes in men and systems this Nestor of St. Stephen's has witnessed, what empires have grown and decayed, what Kings and Sovereigns have passed away, what Ministers have risen and fallen! He himself briefly touches on the improvements he has witnessed, in his farewell address:—

"I have lived to see every disability by reason of religious opinions removed—the representation of the House of Commons placed upon a most popular, and, in my judgment, sound and substantial, foundation—all restriction upon the procurement of human food in the course of permanent abolition—the people of England contented and prosperous at home—their power universally felt and respected abroad, and their policy and free institutions exercising a most beneficial and salutary influence in every quarter of the globe."

Mr. Byng, of Wrotham Park, Middlesex, is the son of the Hon. Robert Byng, brother to Lord Strafford, and great grandson of the celebrated Admiral Byng. He was born in May, 1764, and, therefore, entered Parliament comparatively young. He was the friend and follower of Fox, and was always a steady supporter of liberal principles, though not an active or leading advocate of them. His career, therefore, has not been eventful: he never held office; he never headed a party; and the respect in which he was held secured him from the conflicts in which others have wasted temper, reputation, and fortune. The reflections excited by such a life as that of the venerable member for Middlesex are well expressed by a contemporary:—"A connection of fifty-six years standing between a popular representative and his constituents is one of the noblest proofs that can be offered of the healthy spirit of English institutions, and of the value attached in England to character in public men. In England the example of a great constituency like that of Middlesex adhering through all the changes of fifty-six years to the same representative is a proof that there may be as much constancy in the bestowal of power by popular choice, as in the political arrangements of the closest aristocracy, or of the most uncontrolled despotism. Talents, however showy, are not alone sufficient to secure a hold upon any electoral body, but the instances are numerous in which rectitude of intention and consistency of conduct are found to render the connection between representatives and constituencies as firm and lasting as if elections took place for life."



MILTON'S HOUSE, AND TREE PLANTED BY HIM IN PETTY FRANCE WESTMINSTER.

a revolution the most stern and eventful in the world's history. But the public career of Milton was closed in blindness ere the period which must have involved its political dissolution had yet arrived. It appears that, in 1655, he resigned the office of Foreign Secretary, continuing, however, to reside at his house in Petty France, retaining the friendship of the Protector, and receiving the homage of many distinguished foreigners, some of whom are said to have visited England expressly to behold Cromwell and to converse with the author of the "Defensio pro Populo Anglicano" and controversial opponent of Salmasius, the pugnacious Leyden professor, who was said to have erected his throne upon a heap of stones, that he might have them at hand to throw at every one's head who passed by.

Aubrey, who testifies to the admiration which brought many foreigners hither for the sake of seeing Milton, likewise adds the fact of a degree of veneration seldom accorded until time shall have consecrated all that appertains to a great name. He says they would also "see the house and chamber where he was born." The house of Milton's nativity is no more; and, with one exception, those which he subsequently inhabited have likewise disappeared. The only unquestionable London residence of the great Poet is that of which a representation accompanies this brief notice.

Such pious pilgrims as would look upon it ere it, also, shall be swept away (for it is condemned), may easily discover it by wending to No. 19, Duke-street, Westminster. But the view will fail to be recognised from the street, for it represents that part which is now considered to be the back of the premises, and was taken from the garden which erewhile belonged to Jeremy Bentham. Doubtless, however, this was originally the front, the largest room being situated in that aspect, facing Whitehall. This room, on the first floor, was, for some time, inhabited by William Hazlitt, whose association with the spot will somewhat enhance its interest in the eyes of such as may visit the place.

The house, in its best time, must have been but homely: it is now the tenemented dwelling of poverty, and neglect and squalor have invested its walls and chambers. The tree, of the sort commonly called the cotton willow, but properly of the poplar tribe, said to have been planted by the hand of Milton, is now separated from the house by a wall which bounds the neighbouring garden.

A little stone tablet appears over the upper window, inscribed by the piety of Jeremy Bentham, in this wise:—

Sacred to Milton,
Prince of Poets.

But utility more utilitarian than even Jeremy Bentham ever dreamed of hath need of the sacred ground, and the house of the poet must give way to its demands. Be it so. If the thing be of necessity it is wrong to condemn it; if it be inevitable it is equally vain to be over clamorous in regret. Yet, while we submit with decency to provisions more substantial than such as minister to the predilections of the antiquary and the chronicler, let us show such veneration as the time yet admits of.

ZIGZAG THE ELDER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 10.—First Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 11.—Hilary Term begins—Plough Monday.
TUESDAY, 12.—Outbreak at Sheffield, 1840.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Cambridge Term begins.
THURSDAY, 14.—Oxford Term begins.
FRIDAY, 15.—Venus sets 4h. 52. p.m.
SATURDAY, 16.—Battle of Corunna, 1809.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending January 16.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.
8 14 8 50	9 23 9 58	10 36 11 13	11 49 0 0	0 18 0 45	1 10 1 36

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Μημότης" will find the desired information in the "Farmer's Almanac," or in Dr. Rham's "Dictionary of the Farm," a very useful work.
"S. R." (The Christmas Charades in our Number of Dec. 26.)—We have received several letters in reply to these holiday Nugas, which we have not space to acknowledge separately. We believe the "Sir Hilary" Charade to be by the late W. M. Praed, not by Sir W. Scott. "S. R." informs us that he heard the word Bonne grace mentioned as the two words "Sir Hilary (in the Charade) spoke" by way of prayer. In Dr. (Amieson's) Dictionary, Bongrace is mentioned as a forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead.
"A Student of History."—Hallam's "History of the Middle Ages" extends from the middle of the fifth to the end of the fifteenth century. (Price 24s.) Hallam's "Constitutional History" extends from the accession of Henry VII. to the death of George II. Mr. Hallam's works are greatly superior to the Cyclopaedia Historica named by our Correspondent. The "Gallery" contains a mass of useful information.
"A Subscriber," Edinburgh, had better consult a Surgeon; we cannot speak, with confidence, of such technical matters.
"A Subscriber," Huddersfield.—"Hints on Etiquette," published by Longman and Co.
"M. D. Y."—Bumpkin.—Esthetics, in the fine arts, is the science which derives the first principles in all the arts from the effects which certain combinations have on the mind, as connected with nature and right reason. It is intimately related to sentiment, and links together with feeling the different parts of a composition. (Buchanan's Technological Dictionary.)
"Ιωλ Βαγροβί," Cambridge.—We are not aware of the reported abolition of the "Montem" after this year be authorised by the Provost and Head Master of Eton College.
"Stainton."—Yes, to both questions.
"F. W." Bedford-street.—The MS. is left at the Office, for return.
"J. M. W." Liskeard.—The Sketch shall be engraved as soon as consistent with other arrangements.
"J. T." Cornwall.—Address, Dublin.
"Anti-Humbig."—We cannot speak of the performances in question.
"M. S." Garstang, is thanked.
"M. B."—The information from Bishop Wearmouth did not reach us in time.
"H. P."—Address, care of Mr. Mitchell, Old Bond-street.
"Z." should apply to a respectable Stockbroker.
"B. R." is thanked for his suggestive letter.
"Y. Z." Brighton.—We have not room.
"J. H."—His Royal Highness Prince Albert obtained a Prize at the Smithfield Cattle Show of 1845.
"An Old Captain," City.—We are not in possession of the information sought, or would cheerfully afford it.
"A Young Sculptor," Manchester.—A small volume on Anatomy applied to Art has lately been published. (Higley and Son, Fleet-street.)
"T. C. H." traces the Railway Traversing and Turn Tables to a communication to the "Mechanic's Magazine," No. 19, Jan. 3, 1823. We have not room for his paper, or would print it.
"Alice."—Normal signifies—1. Perpendicular; as, a normal line which forms with another line a right angle. 2. Relating to the rudiments or elements of education; as, a normal school. (Buchanan's Technological Dictionary, just published.)
"Curious."—Your friend is correct.
"J. B. B."—1. The Sculpture in question is not in the British Museum. 2. Intelligence from the Arctic Expedition is very anxiously looked for. 3. The Shilling fee will suffice.
"An Irish Subscriber."—We really cannot answer as to the Uniforms of the Colonial Regiments of Rifles.
"An Old Subscriber" has put a question, which it would, probably, occupy two or three days to decide. We can only give, as an approximation, that, at present, there are about 2750 miles of working Railways in Great Britain.
"J. R. C." Vauxhall.—Westminster Bridge was completed in 1746; the funds being raised by lottery. Its management is in the hands of ninety-four Commissioners: twenty-six sit by virtue of their office; fifty-seven by virtue of their seats in the House of Commons, as representing the metropolitan counties; and eleven sit as elected by virtue of the Bridge Act, 9th George II. For the History of the Bridge, see No. 77 of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
"Constance," Stoke Newington.—Probably, next Examination.
"J. A. V." Windsor.—The Penny Postage Stamps, if we mistake not, were originally black.
"Saken-at-Yemen," Aden, is thanked for his long letter, assuring us that Pasha is compounded of two Persian words; Yae, meaning the foot of, and Shah, a King; literally, the King's foot.
"A Subscriber" may search the Register, by application to the Registrar of the District; the fee is trifling.
"J. C." should address her letter to Mr. Alderman Farebrother, Treasurer to the Distressed Needlewoman's Society, Lancaster-place, Strand.
"A Constant Reader."—The present proportions of the ingredients of Gunpowder are—(Sporting) Nitre, 78; Charcoal, 12; Sulphur, 10: thus differing from the reputed ancient mode. The charcoal is prepared from alder, willow, or dog-wood.
"A. F. T."—The British Navy consists of 671 ships and vessels of all classes, of which number 275 are in commission; the number of officers is 7940. (See the Times of Tuesday.)
"E. S. P."—Major and Minor differ from each other by a semi-tone.
"R. S."—Norfolk-street.—The letter declined.
"W. T."—The quotation, "The man who has no music in his soul," &c., is from "The Merchant of Venice." The other line is not Shakespeare's.
"Z." Edgbaston.—A note addressed to one of the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, would, doubtless, elicit the information required.
"E. F."—Curtis's short Treatise on the Eye, published by Whittaker and Co.
"J. M. H." Islington.—Holly and other evergreens are employed to deck houses at Christmas, because of their use among the ancient Romans as the emblem of peace, joy, and victory. In the Christian sense, it may be applied to the victory gained over the powers of darkness by the coming of Christ.—Bourne.
"J. E. H." Northallerton.—The suggestion shall be considered.
"A Young Wallonian."—In the reign of James I., certain parts of Surrey were considered to belong to Windsor Forest; and a few years after the accession of Charles I., attempts were made to include within the Forest limit the western part of Surrey. These vexatious claims, through the advocacy of Noy, of "Ship-money" notoriety, were decided in favour of the King; they were, however, set aside on an inquiry in 1641; received by Charles II., but again defeated by the judges; and since that time, the bailiwick of Surrey has been considered as a part of the Forest only. (See the "New History of Surrey," vol. 1, pp. 104-105.)

"A Subscriber."—Rococo (French) signifies, generally, trivial, burlesque, satiric. It has, also, a specific application to the bad style of French art in the reign of Louis XV.

"L. M. P." Compton Lodge, is thanked for the information as to the Christmas Tree Custom: such traces of existing customs are peculiarly interesting.

MULREADY'S "CHOOSING THE WEDDING GOWN."—W. B., Oldham.—"An Artist; an Old Subscriber." Limerick.—"An Amateur Artist." Brighton.—We can only give the colours of the dresses of the figures: the lady wears a blue hat with white feathers, and amber dress over a green skirt; complexion fair, hair light; the article upon the stool at the end of the counter is crimson velvet; the pouch blue, and counter brown; the mercer has a dark puce coat and blue stockings; hair, powdered: the boy at the further counter has a blue coat and cap; and the shopwoman, brown dress, lighter brown shawl, and puce ribbon in her cap: the candle-shade is blue, and the figures on the shop walls are rose-colour and blue.

"H. P." Dublin, is thanked for his suggestion for the recovery of the Great Britain; though we have not room to print it.

"Ko-ko," St. Clear's.—Strawberry Hill has been occupied since the sale.

"A Leeds Subscriber."—A translation of "Berthollet on Dyeing" is announced.—Apply to Higley and Son, Fleet-street.

"A Widow," Honiton.—If a person die intestate, and have a wife and children, one-third of the property goes to the widow, and the remaining two-thirds among the children, in equal proportions.

"A Binder."—The late Sir M. Bloxam did not serve the office of Lord Mayor of London, but of Dublin.

"J. G." Dunganon.—It is difficult to say who is the greatest Naturalist of the present day. Owen, Agassiz, and Edward Forbes are distinguished for their Zoological researches; and the sound philosophy of the eloquent Humboldt can scarcely be too highly rated. (See his "Cosmos.")

"Harriott," S.—See "Proust's Elementary Drawing Book." (Bogue, Fleet-street.)

"Agrippa" is thanked for his suggestive letter on Buckingham Palace; but we have not room to insert it.

"Annie."—The Print is not published coloured.

"Crossed Cheque."—The point in dispute is too nice for us to decide.

"Port Hope," Upper Canada.—We have not room for the Sketch, &c.

"Supines."—A Gerund is a kind of verbal noun in Latin, which governs cases like a verb. A Supine is another kind of verbal noun.

"J. G. B." Windsor, is thanked for the Sketches; though we have not room to engrave them.

"S. P. F." High Beech.—The same as last reply.

"L. P. S." may be accommodated by calling at the Office.

"A Welsh Mountaineer," Vale of Clwyd.—Order "Hints on Ecarts," of any Bookseller.

"C. O." Chelmsford, will be more likely to obtain accurate information as to the Branch Railway in question, in his own town than elsewhere.

"A Subscriber," Wales.—Holthouse's New "Law Dictionary," price 9s.

To be had, by order, of any bookseller.

"Curry, Junr."—Address a note to the Ordnance Office.

"J. W."—We have not room for the Song. We do not know Mr. Wilson's town address.

"Gamma," Huddersfield.—The practice of the Trade governs the length of the day's work, in apprenticeship.

"16, 128" is thanked; but we have not room.

"Tyro."—See "Whist, illustrated by Kenny Meadows."

"J. B." Lichfield, may, probably, recover by action at law.

"Sepoy," Manchester.—The London Catalogue of Books published in the Present Century, price 21s.

"Ethia."—We cannot speak of the Establishment in question.

"Chatsworth."—Her Majesty's Visit to the "Palace of the Peak," in 1843, will be found illustrated and described in No. 84 of our Journal.

"W. P. C."—Apply to the Rev. W. Hetherington's Charity for the Blind; Clerk, G. Trollope, Esq., Christ's Hospital, London.

"J. W. B."—See "Macdonell's Dictionary of Quotations." "Johnson's Dictionary" (unabridged), contains many quotations; as does, also, "Chambers's Cyclopaedia of Literature." Sir John Herschel's "Treatise on Astronomy" gives the information required. The "Philosophical Magazine" contains a daily meteorological register.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.—"R. H."—There has been an alteration in the standing orders, by which proof of service of a notice upon a proprietor or occupier of property, may be shown by affidavit instead of viva voce evidence.

"H. Y. T." Yeovil.—The New Small Debts Act is not yet in operation. A preliminary notice of a month, in the Gazette, was required, and that was only inserted about the middle of December.

"Chercheur."—See Percival's "History of Italy."

"J. R." Rothwell.—The Police Act and Game Laws may be had, by order, of any Law Bookseller; we cannot state the prices.

"J. J. N." Dublin, is thanked for his letter on the Extinct Irish Deer; but we think the matter had better be left to Professor Owen and the Archaeological Association, who have more time than a public journalist can spare for the decision of such matters.

"M.'s" "Thought for the Rich" is well intended, but objectionable in its phraseology.

"T." "Grandpapa's Evening Tale" is much too long.

"L. P. S."—The question was answered in our Journal about two months since.

"Alpha," Weston.—The nights of November 12 and 13 of the year 1846 were both wholly cloudy throughout, at all places near London, and no meteor was observed. We have not seen any account of observations of meteors on those days, at any place. Opinion is divided with respect to whether they are wholly within our atmosphere or not; but we are inclined to the belief that they are so.

"R."—White and Black.

"Curious."—We will endeavour by next week to obtain the information our Correspondent seeks.

"A Weekly Subscriber."—There are instances of arms, without any crests, appertaining to families. The mode of proceeding to supply the defect is by memorialising the Earl Marshal, through the Herald's Office, to grant a new crest. The expense is about £50. An application to any member of the Herald's College, Doctors' Commons, will effect the purpose.

"An Inquirer."—The Hon. Charles Percy, youngest son of Algernon, first Earl of Beverley, married, in 1822, Anne Caroline, grand-daughter and heir of the late Bertie Bertie-Greathed, Esq., of Guy's Cliff, county Warwick. Both Mr. Percy and his wife are alive.

"Esculapius."—The Durham University offers opportunities for a Clerical preparation at a lower rate than Oxford and Cambridge.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Scotland Delimited. Part I.—Knight's Weekly Volume. CXI.—Life of Dr. Johnson.—Bradshaw's Guide.—The Shepherd's Manual.—Kenny's Manual: Chess.—Work-Table Magazine.—Post Magazine Almanack. 1847.—Tait's Magazine.—Fine Arts Journal. No. 9, Vol. I.—Midland Florist.—Griffin's Chemical Recreations. 8th Edit.—Landseer's Deer Stalking in the Highlands.—The English Matron, by the Author of The English Gentlewoman, &c.

MUSIC.—Rembault's Cathedral Service.—The Elfin Farewell.—The Musical Times. Novello.—Haydn's Creation. Novello. Parts 2 and 3.—Handel's Messiah. Novello. Parts 5 and 6.—Haydn's Creation. Whittimore. Part 1.—Handel's Messiah. Whittimore. Part 1.

SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.—With each copy of the present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is given a SUPPLEMENT, containing the Chronology of the Remarkable Events of the last Six Months; and the Title-page and Indexes to Vol. IX.

* We beg to inform our numerous Country Subscribers, that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be received free from crease, if they will only request their Agent, who supplies the Paper, to send it in the same manner as it is sent direct from our Office. The beautiful and expensive Fine Art Engravings would then be received as perfect as they come from the Press; and the collection of Numbers at the end of each half-year would be in a perfect state for binding. The extra expense incurred, by increasing the size of the envelope for the Paper, would not amount to more than three halfpence a year for each annual Subscriber.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1847.

AMID the gloom cast over public affairs by the distressing state of Ireland, it is satisfactory to see that the power of this country to bear up against the pressure remains undiminished. If the enormous expenditure of public money now going on in Ireland had to be supported on a falling or a failing revenue, our position would be most discouraging; but, as far as financial returns can be taken as indications of prosperity (in the money meaning of the word), we have much to congratulate ourselves upon. The reductions of commercial duties have not been followed by a diminution of revenues; on the contrary, there is a large increase in that department in which the reductions have been made. The figures and details will be found elsewhere. They are full of encouragement for the advocates of reducing duties to the "revenue point;" and, were we freed from the expenditure which the failure of one of the chief articles of food will occasion, it might be possible to effect

the reduction of some of the most obnoxious of our taxes—the Window Duty, for instance, and (though it is almost hoping against hope) the Income Tax. But no Minister will absolutely give up and abolish a source of revenue with the future prospects of Ireland rising so darkly before him: it may be that an immense outlay of the public money will be required in that country for years to come. The inability to cultivate the earth for the ensuing year, which is described as existing over a wide surface, and the precariousness of the crop that is sown, must render us anxious for at least the two ensuing years. To meet these prospective evils, it is of the last importance that our revenue should be kept fully up to its largest average; if possible, raised above it. It is this that makes the present revenue returns more than usually satisfactory.

THE subscription for the relief of the distress in Ireland and Scotland, headed by her Majesty, promises to be a magnificent proof of collective generosity. But, large as the amount may be, it cannot, unfortunately, be out of proportion to the misery to be alleviated. The accounts grow darker every day; and there is intense suffering altogether beyond the reach of official boards. The old and infirm cannot work, neither can women or infants; and disease is fast swelling the list of those incapable of the aid that depends on the ability to toil. What can be done with them? All that depends on legislation requires time, and that rolls along slowly when its stream bears such a mass of misery. The wisest laws that the ablest of Statesmen could frame would not touch the present hour and its needs: we must relieve the pressure of the instant, and, under cover of that respite from immediate danger, try and make the demand on charity less necessary. It is a frightful prospect when millions—when numbers equal to that of whole nations—are thrown upon public alms as their only resource. That is the case at this moment; it cannot continue without destruction to all. If it became the constant state of things, the receivers would perish as the givers became exhausted or dragged down to the same hopeless level. Some course of policy, then, must be taken to prevent the casual demand on charity from becoming the basis of a social system: it is good to give, but it is not safe to have myriads beside us to whom we must be always giving. This crisis must be passed over by any means; but society cannot exist in this unhealthy condition. Then comes the great question, always asked, and as yet, unhappily, not answered,—What is to be done?

If the reply is not yet definite, there are some intimations of what its general purport will be. The very first thing that strikes us in looking at the state of Ireland, is a great anomaly; with famine absolutely ravaging the land, the exports of provision of all kinds to England is immense. The fund now being raised will, it is understood, be expended in provisions; the relief will not be given in money, as on former occasions, as it led to many abuses. It is not improbable, therefore, that the provisions exported from Ireland will be bought up here, and re-shipped to that country to be eaten by the people; or the export will be stopped by the food being purchased in Ireland, and distributed. In either case, it will be shown that, for the welfare and existence of the nation, a larger proportion of the food they grow must and ought to be consumed among themselves. It is most irrational to permit this double current in the supply of food to continue. We pour Indian corn from America, and grain from the Baltic and Mediterranean, into a country from which, at the same time, we draw the produce of her own fields; we take with one hand, and we supply with the other. As a great part of the profit derived from this export of food, goes to the proprietors of the soil in the shape of rents, it seems reasonable, since buying and selling cannot be fettered by enactments, that some portion of that profit should be attached by law, and applied to the support of the poor. This would at least qualify the mischievous effects of the continual draining from Ireland of the means of life. In England the Poor, the population at large, have one of the first liens on the soil: poor-rates are even more strictly enforced than rents; and by so much is the profit that goes to the landlord diminished. This has been made a first principle of the social system in England; we do not see why it should not be applied in Ireland. It gives those who hold the land an interest in raising the labourer at least a degree above the condition of a dependent pauper, or a cottier, thrown, by the least vicissitude, at once into the dark gulf of famine, and helpless, hopeless misery.

THE REVENUE.

The accounts of the Revenue for the quarter ending the 5th inst. are very satisfactory, as compared with the corresponding returns of last year. The following are the results of that comparison for the year and the quarter respectively:—

	Increase on the Year.	Increase on the Quarter.
Customs	£205,659	£159,932
Excise	344,138	269,318
Taxes	48,566	33,648
Property tax	368,821	63,234
Post-office	85,000	14,000
Crown Lands	—	5000
Miscellaneous	196,773	—
Total	£1,248,957	£545,332

The items on which a decrease has taken place are as follow:—

	For the Year.	For the Quarter.
Stamps	£220,700	£51,715
Miscellaneous	—	38,955
China Money	475,280	300,859
Imprest and other Moneys	131,397	32,200
Repayment of advances	408,548	101,730
Total	£1,235,125	£525,459

These figures, however, do not present the most favourable view of the matter; inasmuch as they give only the net total, after deducting a decrease of £1,015,225, consisting chiefly of repayments of advances, and of a falling off of the Chinese tribute, which are not included in the general estimates. The statement of the ordinary revenue is very much more brilliant, and shows an increase of £454,662 on the quarter, and £1,028,257 on the year.

It has been usual for many years past, to issue what are called "Deficiency Bills"—i. e., Exchequer Bills to meet the charges on the quarter, to such an extent as the public necessities required. That amount has usually been to the extent of several millions; and the item was of so invariable an occurrence, that these words were always stereotyped, as it were, at the foot of the Revenue accounts:—"The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund, quarter ending" so and so.

For the first time for a long period that stereotyped line has become useless, and is struck out; and, in lieu thereof, we read, "Surplus of revenue, after providing for the charges on the Consolidated Fund, and for the Supply, in the quarter ended Jan. 5, 1847."

The amount of this surplus is £1,365,455.

In the Post-office, also, there is an advance of £85,000 on the year, and £14,000 on the quarter.

HER MAJESTY'S TWELFTH CAKE.—A magnificent cake, upwards of three feet in diameter, the handiwork of Mr. Mawditt, her Majesty's First Yeoman Confectioner, was placed on the side table in the Green Drawing-room, Windsor, to which apartment her Majesty and her distinguished guests retired after the Banquet on Twelfth Day. On the top was a rock, upwards of two feet in height, intended to represent Mount Parnassus, composed chiefly of shells, coral sprigs, and other marine productions, very tastefully displayed; the whole being surmounted by an elaborately executed figure of Apollo. Surrounding the base of the mount were the following, in graceful attitudes, and with appropriate attributes—Clio, Euterpe, Melpomene, Thalia, Terpsichore, Erato, Calliope, Urania, and Polyhymnia. The cake was partaken of by her Majesty, and the distinguished guests at the Castle, during the concert which was performed by the Queen's private band, in the Crimson Drawing-room—the music including selections from Auber, Onslow, Mozart, and Rossini.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF SPIRITS.—Owing to the high and increasing price charged by the principal metropolitan distillers, the licensed victuallers generally have given notice that, within a short space of time, they will be compelled to advance the price of gin, whiskey, and rum, to the extent of about threepence per pint, or one penny a quart.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has changed considerably since our last notice. The frost has disappeared, and dull, gloomy weather has succeeded to it. On Thursday, Dec. 31, the day was exceedingly cold. At 7h. in the morning, the reading of the thermometer was 16 deg., a point lower than it had been since the 14th of December. The average temperature of the last day of the year was only 27 deg.

January 1 was also a cold day; its average temperature was 30 deg.; some snow fell during the day. On January 2, the average temperature was 29 deg. Sunday, January 3, was a gloomy day; sleet began to fall in the evening, which was succeeded by a fall of snow, and immediately afterwards the temperature increased to nearly 39 deg., and it has continued at about that point, with scarcely any variation, either during the night or day, to the present time; the sky being nearly wholly covered by cloud, the air fully charged with moisture, with rain occasionally falling, and, altogether, the weather has been very gloomy. The following are the extreme thermometrical readings each day:—

Thursday, Dec. 31, 1846,	the highest reading was 35 deg.	the lowest was 16 deg.
Friday, Jan. 1, 1847,	34	27
Saturday, Jan. 2	33	25
Sunday, Jan. 3	39	30
Monday, Jan. 4	40	38
Tuesday, Jan. 5	43	35
Wednesday, Jan. 6	43	40

Blackheath, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1847.

J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FROM WINDSOR TO CLAREMONT.—WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING. (From our own Correspondent.)—This afternoon, at a quarter past three o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Family, left the Castle, in a close travelling carriage and four, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, for Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal rode in the carriage with the Queen and the Prince Consort. In the second carriage were the Equerries in waiting upon her Majesty and the Prince. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and the infant Princess Helena, attended by the Dowager Lady Lytton, rode in the third carriage. The Lady in Waiting upon the Queen, and the remainder of the Royal suite, followed in three other of the Royal carriages and four. Their Excellencies Monsieur and Madame Van de Weyer, and Sir Robert and Lady Peel, left the Castle this morning, shortly after ten o'clock, for Slough; proceeding thence by the Great Western Railway to town. His Excellency the Russian Ambassador took his departure about the same time, for the metropolis.

THE BARONESS BRUNNOW.—We regret to learn that the Baroness Brunnow is again suffering from indisposition at Ashburnham House.

PARLIAMENTARY BANQUET.—The Marquis of Lansdowne (President of the Council), as ministerial leader of the House of Lords, has issued cards for a grand full dress banquet on Monday, the 18th instant, at Lansdowne-house, to the mover and seconder of the Address, and a large party of peers.

COURT APPOINTMENT.—The Hon. Spencer Lytton has been appointed to succeed Lieut.-Colonel Cornwall as Marshal of the Ceremonies to the Queen.

PROPOSED ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—A marriage is about to take place between Viscount Ebrington, son of Earl Fortescue, and the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Colonel Dawson Damer, M.P., brother of the late and uncle to the present Earl of Portarlington.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S PARLIAMENTARY DINNER.—Lord John Russell will give a full-dress dinner to a numerous party of members of the House of Commons, on Monday, the 18th of the present month, at his official residence, in Downing-street.

BROCKET HALL.—Viscount Melbourne, who is entertaining Lord and Lady Beauvale, the Hon. Mrs. Lamb, and a small party, at Brocket Hall, is expected to arrive in South-street, on the 14th instant.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Jan. 2.

THE HULSEAN PRIZE.—This prize (£100) has just been awarded to A. M. Hoare, B.A., of St. John's College.

HULSEAN LECTURER.—The Rev. Dr. C. Wordsworth, of Trinity College, and canon of Westminster, has been elected lecturer for the ensuing academical year. Term commences on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

CONSECRATION OF NEW CHURCHES.—During the present month of January three new churches will be consecrated in the metropolis, viz., St. Jude's, White-chapel, St. Andrew's, Oxford-street, and the Mariner's Church, near the north entrance to the London Docks, all of them having been erected within the last twelve months.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW DUTIES.—On Wednesday, a numerous meeting of delegates from the various metropolitan parishes was held in the Court-house, Marylebone, for the purpose of devising the best means of forcing upon the attention of Government, in proposing their financial schemes in the ensuing session of Parliament, the necessity of carrying out a total and immediate repeal of the window duties. Mr. John Williams, of the Regent-circus, occupied the chair. Mr. H. C. Wilson said he begged to trespass upon the meeting for the purpose of proposing a resolution. It appeared that, in consequence of the approach of the ensuing session, all classes were at work endeavouring to impress upon the Minister the necessity of a repeal of those taxes which they considered pressed upon themselves; but, whether it be a repeal of the malt-tax, of the duties on tea, or any other tax whatever, they must all sink into the shade, as compared with the necessity of a repeal of the obnoxious window-tax. No less than one-seventh of the rate-payers of Marylebone had been last year disqualified from being on the register of voters, solely in consequence of the operation of this tax. Mr. Wilson concluded by moving a resolution to the effect, "That a meeting be convened for the ensuing week, to which the members for the borough of Marylebone, the City of Westminster, and Lord Duncan, the member for Bath, be invited to consider the propriety of appointing a deputation to the Government, urging the necessity of an immediate and total repeal of the obnoxious window-tax." After several speeches, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—A meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, at their Rooms, Regent-street, for the purpose of admitting some new members, and of hearing a communication from Mr. Boyle, of the State of New York (advocate), upon the law of registering deeds and instruments in the United States.—Lord Brougham presided.—Mr. Stewart, Q.C., read the report upon the subject of registration of deeds in the United States. The document, which was of a voluminous character, described the great facility for registering legal instruments in the United States, and the economy with which letters of administration and probates of wills were obtained. The practice referred to was that which prevailed in the State of New York, but the law, with differences of detail, was the same in all the States. In the State of New York there is a registrar of deeds, who takes custody of the legal records to which the report referred; but where there is no registrar of deeds, the State is divided into two counties, each county having an officer, bound in sureties, who, by virtue of his office, is the recording officer of that county, and takes charge of all records which may be examined at his office, without fee or reward. The registration of instruments affecting title to real estate is constituted, by filing the instrument in the office of the surrogate or clerk of the county in the county in which the estate exists, or in the several counties separately in which it may be situated, if there should be several; that being done, the registration is completed for all legal purposes.—The report was received, but without any decision on the part of the meeting either as to the approval or disapproval of the whole or any part of the details. The meeting then adjourned to the first Wednesday in February.

FREE READING ROOMS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—A society has been established, having Lord Ashley at the head of the movement, for "the purpose of providing free reading-rooms for the labouring classes of the City of London." **THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—On Monday, the extension of the Electric Telegraph from the Nine Elms terminus of the South Western Railway, as far as the south side of Waterloo-bridge, was completed; the ends of the communicating wires are enclosed in a square wrought-iron safe, fitted as a post close to the curb on the west side of Waterloo Bridge-road; in this they are secured to a brass plate, having short projecting pins, upon which they are fastened with nuts; the contrivance is extremely compact. Should the present weather continue, the whole of the contemplated extension will be completed in a very short time.

ANOTHER RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Thursday morning the bakers at the West-end of the metropolis made a further rise in the price of the four pound loaf. The best wheat bread is now selling at 10d., and "Honschoil" at 9d. the quarter. In Seven-dials and the locality of St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, the best wheat bread has advanced from 8d. to 9d., and secondly from 7d. to 8d. The price of the best flour is 10d. per quarter, but an inferior article can be purchased as low as 8d.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar-General, amounted to the extraordinary number of 1,510; viz. males 759, females 751. This is the largest number registered in any one week for the last seven years, exceeding the average of the last five winters by 442. The principal increase is on those deaths arising from diseases of the organs of respiration and diseases of the brain; the deaths from bronchitis being no fewer than 163, or more than four times the average. There is also a great increase in the deaths from violence, which amounted to 81, being nearly 200 per cent. above the ordinary average. The number of births registered in the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, likewise shows a great and sudden increase, being 1650; viz. males 861, females 789; this is an increase of about 300 over the average of the last thirteen weeks.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COAL.—A numerous meeting of the representatives of collieries on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees, was held at the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Monday last, when a proposition for raising the price of coal 2s. per chaldron of 53 cwt. was adopted.

MEDICAL USE OF THE TELEGRAPH.—A message from Norwich to London was sent by telegraph at six o'clock on Monday morning, for a physician to attend immediately a highly-respected gentleman in the neighbourhood of Norwich. At a quarter before ten, a.m., he arrived by a special train, the whole time occupied in conveying the message and bringing the required aid being but three hours and three quarters, the special engine performing the distance from Shore-ditch to Norwich in three hours and a quarter.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

Michael Staunton, Esq., the new Lord Mayor of Dublin, gave his inauguration dinner at the Mansion House, on Tuesday evening. The Lord-Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, the Commander of the Forces, and the Lord-Chancellor honoured his Lordship with their presence. The speeches were very short, very good-humoured, and quite free from political allusions. Mr. O'Connell did not say a word about "the Repeal," and he shook hands most cordially with the Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith, his successful prosecutor on a late occasion—now Master of the Rolls.

The Lord-Lieutenant, in responding, when his health had been toasted by the company, said, "The Lord Mayor has been kind enough to speak of me in very flattering terms. He has told you that I am here as an Irish proprietor assuming the government of Ireland; and I can only assure you, as an Irish proprietor, that all I can do conducive to the interests of the country I will do. No exertions on my part shall be spared to make all the knowledge I am possessed of available in the position in which I am placed to benefit Ireland. (Cheers.) His Lordship has also told you that I accepted the government of this country, which her Majesty has been pleased to confer on me, under very peculiar circumstances. (Hear, hear.) I am perfectly aware of the responsibility I incurred in accepting that trust; but I did so on the reliance that if I endeavoured to perform the duties that devolved on me to the best of my ability, that I should receive the support of all classes of my fellow-countrymen; and I must say that, since I came to Ireland, I have not been disappointed in that expectation." (Cheers.)

After the health of the Lord Mayor had been drunk and replied to, in appropriate terms, that of Mr. Labouchere was given. Mr. Labouchere, in the course of his speech, said:—"I have great pleasure in attending here to-night to pay my humble tribute of respect to the high private character and distinguished public character of the Chief Magistrate of the second city in the British Empire. The Lord Mayor has truly said that we are met here on neutral ground; and I can assure you that the pleasure I feel upon this occasion is not at all lessened by that circumstance. I think there ought to be occasions when persons of all creeds and politics should meet together, forgetful of past differences, for the promotion of common objects, and I don't know what would be a more suitable period for such a meeting than an occasion like this, when we meet together to do honour to the Chief Magistrate of this country. (Applause.) In the situation which I have the honour to hold, as the Minister of the Crown who is most immediately connected with the affairs of Ireland, I have endeavoured so to shape my conduct as to meet the approval of all classes in this country. (Great applause.) We say in what manner we have been enabled to meet the extreme difficulties—the heavy responsibilities that have been thrown upon us; but it may not perhaps be improper for me, as an individual, to state on the present occasion, that my anxiety and toils of office have been very much lightened by the great kindness and co-operation which I have received, without any distinction of party, in all classes in Ireland. (Applause.) The Lord Mayor has reminded you that my official connection with Ireland has been very short. It is true, indeed, that it has been very limited; but it has lasted long enough to leave on my mind a warm appreciation of Irish kindness, and to create in my heart a sincere devotion to Irish interests. (Loud cheering.) I assure you that nothing would have induced me to come to this country in the situation of Chief Secretary of Ireland, knowing so little as I do of the country, if I had not known that I should have been acting under an Irish Lord-Lieutenant, and co-operating with Irish gentlemen intimately acquainted with the feelings, habits, and character of the people, and the nature of Irish local institutions." (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell, in returning thanks, when his health had been proposed, expressed the gratification he felt at standing upon neutral ground, and said he hardly knew how to act in such a position.

Mr. Staunton, the new Lord Mayor of Dublin, is the proprietor of the *Dublin Weekly Register*.

THE ADDRESS.—The Right Hon. Lord Carew, Lord-Lieutenant of Wexford, has been unanimously chosen by the Cabinet to second the Address, in reply to her Majesty's Speech, in the House of Lords, on the 19th instant; and, in the House of Commons, it will be moved by Mr. Charles Howard, and seconded by Mr. Ricardo.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held yesterday. All the Ministers were present, except the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has not returned to town since the death of his father, and the Marquis of Clanricarde, who is in Ireland. The Lord Chancellor came to town from Brighton, to attend the Council. **DEATH OF COMMODORE PRING.**—Commodore Daniel Pring, of the West India, Halifax, and North American station, died on board the receiving-ship *Inaam*, 72, at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 29th of November last.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Herald*, in his letter of Tuesday, says—"The contents of the provincial journals received in town this day are, if possible, more gloomy and alarming than any we have had for some weeks. The deaths by starvation in the parish of Skull, in the county Cork, have averaged for the past week twenty-five a day!"

DESTRUCTION OF THE DEE MILLS AT CHESTER.—A fire, involving the loss of a serious amount of property, broke out on Wednesday morning, in the centre of a lofty range of building, known by the name of the Dee Mills, at Chester. These premises, which are situate on, and attached to, the west side of the old Dee-bridge, are used as corn mills, and are in the several occupations of Messrs. Gamon, Palin, and Moss. The mills were originally of great antiquity, having been in existence as early as the year 1119, when they belonged to the Crown, who granted them to Sir Richard Cotton, in whose family they still remain. Every room was filled with grain to the very roof, and scarcely a single bag has been rescued uninjured from that portion of the pile which was the scene of the conflagration. That portion of the premises which has completely fallen a prey to the flames is insured in the County Fire Office, and the stock is also partially insured; the other two warehouses at present unhurt are likewise protected by the Atlas and Norwich Union offices. These mills have been twice the victims of a like calamity within the last 57 years, having been totally destroyed by fire on the 26th of September, 1789, and again in March, 1819. The loss sustained by the present fire is supposed to be about £8000.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—On Sunday morning, an old man, named Fisher, suddenly fell down in Kensington Church, during the performance of early service. He was conveyed to the vestry-room, where it was ascertained immediately that life was extinct.—An awful instance of sudden death occurred in one of the cells of Vine-street police-station, about eight o'clock on Sunday morning. The deceased, whose name is Thomas Disten, was taken to the station about seven o'clock on the previous evening, in a state of intoxication. He was locked up in one of the cells, and visited by the gaoler every half hour during the night. On Sunday morning, when the gaoler visited him for the last time, he found him dancing and singing, and told him to be quiet. The deceased made use of an improper expression, and turning round towards the gaoler, fell to the ground with violence. The gaoler picked him up, and placing him on one of the seats, was alarmed to find that the man was dead. A surgeon was soon in attendance, who pronounced that death had taken place during a fit of apoplexy. The Jury at the inquest returned a verdict of "Natural death from ossification of the valves of the heart, accelerated by drink."

SUICIDE BY PRUSSIC ACID.—An inquest was held on Monday, by Mr. Carter, at the Surrey Canal Tavern, as to the death of Mr. Charles Young, aged 33, the collector of the paving and lighting rate of the Dover-road district. It appeared by the evidence that about eight on Wednesday evening the deceased went to the above house, and ordered a rump steak and some wine, and whilst it was getting ready, he appeared in a very excited state. He said he had been out collecting, and he was very tired. He had his dinner, and drank several glasses of wine, when a friend who was in the room observed that he had something in his hand, which he took to be the wine glass. Soon after he heard a gurgling in his throat. He was called to, but made no answer; and upon Mr. South, the land-lord, coming in, the smell of prussic acid was very strong, and a bottle was found on the table which had evidently contained that poison. A surgeon was sent for, but before his arrival, Mr. Young was dead. It transpired that the deceased had had some summonses to deliver for non-payment of the rates, which he had failed to do, and fearing he would lose his situation thereby, he had been in a very desponding state lately. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

MURDER IN CUMBERLAND.—Last week, a man, named William Stalker, murdered his wife, at the village of Caldbeck, Cumberland. Stalker has been for many years a respectable farmer at Willie Riddings, where he brought up a large family, and was about to quit the farm, and keep a grocery's shop in Caldbeck. On Tuesday evening he and his wife went to the farm to milk the cows; and, not returning at the usual time, about two hours afterwards, one of their sons repaired to the farm, to look after his father and mother, and, on entering the house, fell over something lying on the floor, when he fainted; on recovering, he returned to Caldbeck, and other persons went back to the farm-house, who found poor Mrs. Stalker lying murdered on the floor. From the black marks which were discovered on both sides of her neck, it was presumed that she had been strangled. Search was made for the murderer, who was found the next morning sitting under a hedge in one of his own fields, and confessed that he had murdered his wife by strangulation. Stalker has been in a state of mental debility for some time past. The family is one of the most respectable in the locality. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" returned. Stalker was immediately committed for trial.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—Soon after one o'clock on Tuesday morning a coal train from the Claycross and Staveley collieries drew up alongside the platform at the King's Langley station, for the purpose of detaching some waggons of coal at that place. The morning was very foggy, and the driver not being certain as to the exact position of the "points," stopped the train before arriving at the signal post, and addressing the policeman on duty, said he should be glad to know whereabouts the "points" were. The policeman then turned on the red signal and ran to the "points," with the intention of "shunting" the waggons, the breakdown of the coal train meantime detaching the break wagon and putting it some few yards back on the main line. Soon afterwards a heavy luggage train, propelled by two engines, was running at a fearful speed directly into the coal train. The driver and stoker of the first engine attached to the luggage train fortunately observed the policeman's hand signal, and threw themselves off the engine without sustaining injury; but the two on the second engine were instantaneously killed. The two engines with their tenders were crushed together. Three or four coal waggons were knocked to pieces, and about the same number of luggage trucks entirely destroyed. On the arrival of a party of men from Watford immediate means were adopted to extricate the bodies of the unfortunate men, a work which was

accomplished with no small difficulty. Within a short time of the accident two luggage trains from the north arrived at Langley, and both the York and Lancaster up-mails came within less than two hours. As both lines of rail were blocked up, all traffic was necessarily stopped. The mail trains returned to the Boxmoor station, where they "shunted," and subsequently came on to Langley, but it was after seven o'clock before the line was clear at that station to allow any trains to pass. An inquiry into the circumstances attending the accident was commenced on Wednesday, before Francis Osbaldeston, Esq., Coroner for Hertfordshire, at the Bell Inn, Primrose Hill. All the above particulars were borne out by the evidence given before the Coroner. The engineer of the first of the two engines attached to the train, who escaped by leaping off his engine when he observed the signal through the fog, stated that had the men on the second engine, who were killed, been equally vigilant, they also might have jumped off, although they might not have been able to stop the train in time to prevent a collision. The jury expressed themselves satisfied on this point, and the Coroner having summed up, the jury, after consulting a very few minutes, found:—"That the deceased William Assup and George Mathurs, were accidentally killed; and in returning this verdict the panel feel it their duty to recommend that more servants should be employed in future at the King's Langley station." Mr. Bruyeres remarked that if 20 servants had been employed, he felt satisfied the accident would still have occurred, under the circumstances proved in evidence.

THE SMITHFIELD NUISANCE.—On Monday two accidents occurred through the nuisance of Smithfield Market. The first occurred in High Holborn, opposite Kingsgate-street; a gentleman was knocked down by a very powerful bull, and before he could recover himself he was severely trampled upon and gored by the infuriated beast. The second accident occurred in Long-lane, Smithfield; Henry Bennet, a lad of scarcely seven years of age, in attempting to cross the road was knocked down by a bullock proceeding from the market, and before he could be rescued wounds of a most shocking nature were inflicted.

ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Monday morning the express train, which left Brighton at a quarter before nine o'clock with a considerable number of passengers, proceeded safely at its usual pace till after it had passed the station at Stot's Nest, when the passengers in the first carriage adjoining the luggage-box were alarmed by an unusual jolting and gradual sinking of the carriage, and the passengers in the third were even more so, on finding the wheels protrude through the bottom of the carriage. It appears that just after the train had passed Stot's Nest, the axle-tree and the wheels of the first carriage broke away, and the carriage was lowered to the ground; but it was still attached to the other carriages by the coupling chains, which fortunately did not give way, or the consequences might have been very serious. Owing to the accident to the first carriage, the second and third carriages were dragged off the line. Happily, the accident was immediately observed by the guard, who put on the break, when the engine-driver, finding the progress of the train retarded, looked back, and seeing the position of the carriages, gradually, and with great judgment, shut off the steam, and stopped the train in perfect safety, on an embankment about 25 feet high. The first carriage was off the rail on the right-hand side, the body resting on the ground, and the wheels and axle-tree being completely gone; the second and third carriages were also off the rail on the left-hand side. As soon as the train was stopped, one of the guards was sent back with a red flag, to prevent a collision with any other train. The three broken carriages were left behind; and the remainder of the train was taken back to the Stot's Nest Station, when, after some delay, it was taken on to London, reaching town one hour and ten minutes after its time. Mr. Rowland Hill, Mr. Peter Clark, Captain Laws (connected with the Birmingham line), Sir Harry Dent Goring, and Colonel Lane Fox, were in the train when the accident happened.

THE LATE ROBBERY BY A YOUNG FRENCHWOMAN.—On Wednesday, at Winchester Sessions, Malvina Florentina de Saumarez, described in the calendar as of nineteen years of age, and of superior education, was tried for having stolen, at Fareham, on the 28th of October last, a jammed cash box, containing £135 in sovereigns, twenty-three half sovereigns, a guinea, and other articles, the property of Thomas Purkis. The extraordinary nature of this robbery, and the somewhat romantic circumstances attending it, of which a full notice appeared in the *ILLUSTRATED NEWS* about two months since, created much interest in Hampshire. A great number of ladies were in attendance, and some belonging to the first families in the county were on the bench. The prisoner being a Frenchwoman had created considerable sympathy on her behalf, so much so as to induce several benevolent individuals to furnish the means of providing her with counsel. The prisoner, who was led into the dock, appeared to have suffered much during her lengthened imprisonment. She was respectfully dressed, and wore a black veil, apparently to conceal her features from the public, and during the whole proceeding avoided observation as much as possible. The facts stated in evidence were to the same effect as those deposed by the witnesses during the examination before the magistrates. The Chairman, Sir W. Heathcote, Bart., summed up the evidence, and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of Guilty. The prosecutor recommended the prisoner to mercy. The Chairman then said, notwithstanding the recommendation to mercy, he could not discover any extenuating circumstances in the case. He had seldom seen cases where the advantages of education had been applied to such deep-laid schemes of vice. The sentence of the Court was, ten years transportation. The prisoner fainted on hearing the decision.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY, AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A highway robbery, accompanied by very considerable violence, was committed in the neighbourhood of Bristol, on Monday night. A young man, named John Tucker, had hired himself as servant to a Mr. Watkins, who rents the rabbit warren and farm belonging to Sir John Smith, Bart., in Leywood; and, on Monday evening, as he was on his way to his place, he happened to call in at a roadside beer-house. There were several men drinking there, and, not being suspicious of anything wrong, the young man incautiously pulled out his money in their presence. He paid for his beer and proceeded on his way, when, at about half a mile from the beer-house, one of the men whom he had seen drinking there overtook him. They proceeded some distance in company, when, upon coming to a bye part of the road, the man jumped before him, seized hold of his hands, and in a menacing tone demanded his money or his life. At the same moment a second man came up, and poor Tucker was knocked down and beaten. The man who had demanded his money then began to plunder him, stealing 19s. 6d. in money from his pockets, stripping him of his wearing apparel, and robbing him of a bundle of clothes. Tucker struggled with them, and cried out "Murder," upon which the fellows swore they would kill him for making an alarm, and one of them seized him by the throat and tried to strangle him. After a time they ran off with their booty, leaving him upon the ground in a state of exhaustion and alarm. As soon as he came to himself he went back towards the beer-house, and gave information of the injuries done him. The police of the Bedminster division immediately went in quest of the robbers, and in the course of the night they apprehended two men, named James Flower and Edward Milkins, both of whom have been committed for trial.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL AT SOMERSET HOUSE.—On Wednesday evening an inquest was held before William Carter, Esq., on the body of William Furdige, Esq., the Comptroller at Somerset House. It appeared by the evidence, that on Monday week last the deceased, who resided close by the Duke of York, in the Camberwell New-road, where the inquest was held, was putting on his boots, when he became suddenly ill, and fell from his chair and died. Verdict, "That the deceased died from natural causes."

FINE ARTS.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA'S FIRST COUNCIL. Painted by Sir DAVID WILKIE, R.A. Moon.

This picture was painted at the command of her Majesty, by Sir David Wilkie, in commemoration of the impressive scene at Kensington Palace, on June 20, 1837, when the Queen succeeded to the Throne. It is not only an historical picture, but also a portrait one; for, "it gives with fidelity and vigour, all the likenesses of the remarkable men who assembled at the Council table—the leaders and chiefs of the two great parties which have so long influenced the fortunes of the country."

The Council table is placed in the middle of the room, three-parts around which, from the left-hand of the Queen, her chiefs and councillors sit or stand. The Princes of the Blood are seated in right of birth; Lord Lansdowne and Lord Holland, on account of their station, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench—chiefs of the church and the law—out of regard to the duties which they are called on to perform. The others are mostly standing. The Lord High Chancellor is in his chair—the victor of Waterloo on his feet.

Behind her Majesty's chair, are the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Albemarle, the Right Hon. George Byng, and C. C. Greville, Esq.; while, in the front of the Royal Chair, and beginning at the left hand of the Queen, are the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council; the Marquis of Anglesey; the Lord Chancellor; Lord Howick; Lord John Russell; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Melbourne; Lord Palmerston; the Speaker of the House of Commons; Earl Grey; the Earl of Carlisle; Lord Denman; the right Hon. Thomas Erskine; the Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Morpeth; Lord Aberdeen; Lord Lyndhurst; the King of Hanover; the Duke of Wellington; the Earl of Jersey; John Wilson Croker, Esq.; Sir Robert Peel, Bart.; the Duke of Sussex; Lord Holland; the Attorney-General (Sir John Campbell); the Marquis of Salisbury; Lord Burghersh; and the Lord Mayor of London (Alderman Kelly).

"The young Queen, in a way at once maiden-like and regal, having read her own Royal and gracious address, and signed 'Victoria Regina,' to her first public act, has resumed her chair with the document still in her hand, and calmly regards the scene before her. The Archbishop of Canterbury has opened the Council by prayer; the Lord Chancellor has satisfied himself that this first act is constitutional and legal; and at the other end of the Council table, the Duke of Wellington presents—with the hand that saved the empire—the pen to the Duke of Sussex, to add his name to the list of the true and the loyal. The eyes of some are turned to a paper in the hands of the Prime Minister Lord Melbourne; others to the transfer of the pen from the illustrious General to a Prince of the Blood; while more are looking with hope and pride on the grace and ease, and calm self-possession, with which her Majesty is acquitting herself in the first great act of her reign."—(Description of the Picture by the late Allan Cunningham.)

The engraving of this very interesting picture is understood to have occupied Mr. Charles Fox nearly six years; it is in the mixed style, and is cleverly executed. All the portraits, some thirty-two in number, are not of equal vraisemblance, but they are generally good likenesses. There are none of the splendid accessories so freely introduced into pictures of Royal ceremonials; but their absence renders the scene still more effective by its extreme simplicity; the grouping, too, is skilfully managed; and the dignified composure of the whole scene is in accordance with its solemn character. It is, altogether, one of the finest historical pictures yet painted or engraved in commemoration of the great events of her Majesty's reign.



"BRUCE," BARROILLET.

"MARIE," STOLTZ.

"ARTHUR," BETTINI.

SCENE FROM ROSSINI'S NEW OPERA OF "ROBERT BRUCE."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CONVENTUAL CHARITY. Painted by GERARD VAN HARP.

This is one of the fourteen pictures lately bequeathed to the National Gallery, by Richard Simmonds, Esq. They are, with one or two exceptions, placed in the same part of the Gallery; and, though not of superior excellence, are valuable, in some instances, as being the works of masters, of whose style the Institution did not previously possess specimens.

The "Conventional Charity" is an attractive picture, on wood, 2 ft. 7½ inches high, and 3 ft. 9 inches wide. The scene represents the Prior of a Convent and his confreres distributing bread to needy and hungry wayfarers. [There is a great deal of life in the composition: the recipients of the holy man's bounty are of all ages, and various phases of privation and suffering; the blind man, led by the youth, is an interesting episodal group; and the three children—one

looking gratitude to the prior, a second eagerly devouring the welcome gift, and the third receiving it from the holy man's hands—are all in good keeping with the "charity" of the scene. The colouring is vivid; and the picture, as well from its pleasing subject, as from its treatment by the painter, is popular with the visitors to the Gallery. It can scarcely fail to kindle welcome associations:



LINTON SC.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—"CONVENTUAL CHARITY,"—PAINTED BY LA HARPE.

Thrice blessed Virtue, through all time
So universally sublime—
Hallow'd by every clime and creed—
By foes that in the battle bleed—
By humblest cot, by princely dome—
Savage and sage—abroad, at home:
Well may the world call down on thee
Its benison—bless'd Charity!

Thou art Religion's test and guide;
Thou whose all spotless robe can hide
An erring mortal's many sins,
Even when crimson Crime begins
To sway the wretched! Welcome here,
Upon this first day of the year,
Which hallow's still the rule of yore,
To feed and clothe the helpless poor.

THE CHRISTMAS PIE. Painted by HUNT.

This illustration, in subject, belongs to the "Jack Horner" class, or the antiquity of which we must refer the reader to one of the commentators on our "Nursery Rhymes;" we beg pardon, the Bodleian Library. The treatment, however, is of our own time; it is from the pencil of Mr. Hunt, the distinguished painter in water-colours, whose talent, insubjects of this class, is unrivalled; and, withal, this specimen is of a very agreeable and reasonable class, as the monogrammatic piece of berried holly upon the table indicates. The delight of the boy over his holiday treat—his humorous expression—is very genuine; it is a pure piece of boyish ecstasy:—

Let them talk as they list of their pies and their patties—
Their hoe-cake and oat-cake, galettes and gateaux—
The Mince Pie of all cakes the aristocrat is,
The best of the lot, as each epicure knows.

'Twas good, 'twas good, at the Baron's gate,
Who laid aside his haughty state;
And with his own brave hands bestowed
The loaves upon the wrinkled crowd—
The "Loaf-Giver"—the Lord was he;
What nobler name in chivalry?
'Twas given from the grateful heart,
And nobly still enacts its part.

'Twas good, 'twas good, at the Church's door,
When Charity succour'd the shivering poor;
When the servant, obeying his Master's behest,
Gave free to the poor, and the boon was bless'd.
The Patriarch's potent wand could wring
From desert rock the vital spring.
So, touch'd by Charity's pure beam,
The soul will pour its genial stream.

'Tis lined with prime beef, with good fruit for relief—
Nutmeg and currants, and spices enow;
Well-seasoned—the Season will do it, fair reason—
E'en Majesty honours the Mince Pie, I trow.

'Tis the Pie of Old Christmas—both savoury and stable,
Unworthy to pine 'neath confectioner's yoke
Most warmly 'tis welcomed to every table
Which hails Merrie Christmas with good cheer and joke.
E'en the humblest cottage will postpone its pottage
For once in the year, to rejoice in the Pie;
And Little Jack Horner who sat in a corner,
Could very well all of its beauties descry.

Ay! the twelfth cake so proud, the admired of the crowd
Need crow not so loud o'er the pie that we laud—
Though its sugar-crust sheen, with Lords, Commons, and Queen
Are characters which we can fairly applaud.
Between me and you, it derives half its good
From the fun that surrounds it on festival night,
But the choicest of spirits will ne'er deem its merits
Above the prime mince pie—the schoolboy's delight.

And though our land bath with adversity striven,
And stoutly must strive to the last "crack of doom"—
Though Famine's foul car o'er one island hath driven,
And flings on the other forebodings of gloom,
Yet, still let us hope that from Heaven's high cope,
Fair Plenty may come on the pinions of Spring—
That Ceres shall nourish—and Commerce shall flourish—
And England her heart-hymns of jubilee sing.

MUSIC.

FIRST PERFORMANCE OF "ROBERT BRUCE."

Opera, in Three Acts. The Music by ROSSINI; the Libretto by MM. GUSTAVE VAEZ and ALPHONSE ROYER. Scenery and Decorations by MM. Thierry, Séchan, Diéterle, Despléchin, Philastre, and Cambon.

The scene witnessed at the Académie Royale de Musique in Paris on Wednesday night (Dec. 30), on the first representation of Rossini's long-promised *pasticcio*, was unprecedented in operatic annals. After about twenty postponements, "Robert Bruce" was definitively fixed for Monday, the 28th of December, and thousands rushed to the theatre, only to meet the annoying word *Reidche* on the play bills, at the hour for opening the doors. The amateurs were very angry at the disappointment, the caprice of Madame Stoltz, the *prima donna*, being openly stated to be the cause of the last adjournment. It may be presumed that there was no very kindly feeling on the part of Wednesday's auditory, comprising the Royal Princes and Princesses, Peers, Deputies, journalists, artists, amateurs, and every body of note in the French capital, when the overture began at last, under M. Girard's conductorship. This is the arrangement of M. Niedermeyer, and may be called the *pasticcio* of the *pasticci*, being made up of themes from the "Zelmira," and the "Donna del Lago."

On the rising of the curtain, a mountainous scene by sunrise, was discovered, with the wreck of the Scotch army, wounded peasants and soldiers, &c.; but, on the appearance of Robert Bruce (Barroilhet), confidence is restored. The air sung here is taken, note by note, from the tenor introduction of "Zelmira," but was transposed for Barroilhet; the adagio was well received, but the cabaletta produced little effect. After the Hunting Chorus from the "Donna del Lago," came a little of Niedermeyer's strains to introduce Arthur (Bettini), the faithful adherent of King Edward. Arthur sings of his love for Marie (Mme. Stoltz), the daughter of Douglas. Then Marie has her delicious air known as the "O Mattutini," which Sontag used to sing so divinely. Here the transposition for



THE CHRISTMAS PIE—PAINTED BY HUNT.

Mme. Stoltz was again disadvantageous. The duo between Bettini and Stoltz that followed was ruined by the shouting of the tenor. A Chorus of Maidens, from the "Donna del Lago," served as an entrance to Mlle. Nau, who has a charming cavatina, which was much applauded. The origin of this air is curious. It was originally a popular song in the streets of Parma. It was afterwards made use of by Rossini, in the Chorus of Nymphs, in the finale of the second act of "Armida;" then it was sung as a cavatina in "Bianca and Fallero;" afterwards, it was sold to an English amateur, when Rossini was in London, in 1823; it has also been arranged as a chamber quartet, "Ridiamo cantiamo," and published by Pacini, who has also the exclusive copyright of the work; and, finally, in "Robert Bruce," we have its seventh edition, which will be duly published by Troupenas, to whom Rossini has generously made a present of it, with the remainder of the "noble pasticcio." The air sung by Paulin, and preceded by an instrumental *ritournelle*, is Umberto's cavatina from the "Donna del Lago," formerly sung by Bolognini; the finale is from "Zelmira." Thus terminated the first act, without any *furor*, it is true, but also without any dissentient voices.

The second act was not only complicated in the drama, but in the artistical reality. Anconi, the new basso, made his *début* as Douglas, in a cavatina taken from "Torvaldo e Dorliska," and written for Zuccherelli—"Dunque invano." Anconi was applauded warmly in the aria. Then arrived the great event of the night. Mme. Stoltz, who, it is stated, was annoyed at the plaudits bestowed on Mlle. Nau, in the previous act, advanced to sing the famous air, "Oh! quante lagrime," rendered immortal by Pasta and Pizaroni; but, whether from excitement, or the air being out of her compass, Mme. Stoltz sang out of tune. Here, the injudicious influence of a *claque* was fully proved; for, if these

"mora assassins" had not begun to applaud, the public might have forgiven the bad intonation of the singer: as it was, the impudent manifestation was resented by some amateurs, who hissed. From this moment, the rage of Mme. Stoltz was ungovernable. She tore her lace handkerchief to pieces, stamped the stage, and addressed the audience, exclaiming, "This is intolerable: when a woman is thus insulted by the public, the public deserves to be insulted." The house was amazed at this indecorous display, but the spectators looked on with mingled feelings of pity and contempt; and, when Bettini, as Arthur, asked of the *prima donna*—

Marie! j'ai vu colère
Pourquoi me regarder ainsi!

there was a roar of laughter. After a long silence, came the trio, in which Arthur (Bettini) is prevented from killing Robert Bruce (Barroilhet) by the intervention of Marie, who declares that if Arthur advances a step, she will kill herself on the spot. Our artist has illustrated this scene. The engraving is from a sketch by M. Lormier, the "Dessinateur des Costumes de l'Opera." The trio is the "Soave Conforto," from "Zelmira;" some phrases by Niedermeyer; and some extracts from the "Donna del Lago" and "Bianca e Fallero." The second act terminated with the finale of the "Donna del Lago," and the admirable Chorus of the Bards, a magnificent piece, the *mise en scène* of which was gorgeous.

In the third act was the view of Stirling Castle, which Robert Bruce and Douglas resolve to take by a surprise. Here Barroilhet has a lugubrious air, taken from the romance of "Zelmira," "Ah! già trasiorse." The half of this act is filled with "Scotch dances," but having no Scotch character; a Drinking

Chorus, and a Quatuor from Bianca, changed into a Sextuor, the stroller of which was well executed; the fortress is seen on fire, and the besiegers arrive, Bruce and Douglas entering sword in hand: the walls are covered with soldiers and mountaineers. Marie falls into the arms of her father; and there is a general Chorus of Bards and others, as a *finale*, amidst a blaze of Bengal lights.

Anconi and Mlle. Nau had the honours of the evening; Barroilhet came next in glory. Bettini and Paulin (*King Edward*) were both failures; and Madame Stoltz has committed herself beyond redemption, as well as her friend the Director, M. Leon Pillet. Stoltz has since written a letter, attributing the stillation to a conspiracy against her; but this is the resource of all artists who make a *fiasco*. The opera was repeated on Friday last, and was announced for last Monday; but it is not believed that this *pasticcio* can stand; and it is generally rumoured that M. Leon Pillet will have to retire from the management of the French Opera.

RACINE'S "ATHALIE," WITH MENDELSSOHN'S MUSIC.

WINDSOR, Jan. 2.

We are happy, and not surprised, to hear that the performance of the music and recitation of Racine's tragedy of "Athalie" realised, by their excellence, the high expectations that had naturally been formed from the preceding preparations which were alluded to in Saturday's paper.

Nothing could excel the tasteful fitting up of the amphitheatre on which were placed the vocalists and the reader; and the general *coup d'œil* seemed to excite in the Royal beholders, and distinguished circle attending them, smiles of gratification and approbation.

At half-past nine precisely her Majesty, with Prince Albert entered the grand

reception-room, and took their seats; when immediately the performance commenced. We regret that circumstances will not admit of our entering, at length, in those critical details which Dr. Mendelssohn's admirable work ought to elicit from us, and to be obliged, for the present, to content ourselves with stating that the vast plans of this composition—its dramatic, and at the same time its sacred character—the grandeur of its choral parts—the beauty and sentiment of its *sol* and concerted pieces—its massive and also delicate orchestration, render it quite worthy of the pen of its author.

The three principal singers engaged for the occasion—Miss Kirkham, Miss Morgan, and Miss Duval—did ample justice to the important parts allotted to them, and sang most effectively, amongst many concerted pieces, the trio, with the words, "D'un cœur qui t'aime." The chorists and the orchestra were not less perfect; and Mr. Balzic Chatterton, who had the honour of being engaged as harpist, gave to his *arpeggi* a power and degree of solemnity which were quite sublime, and excited general admiration.

We want words to pourtray the excellence, the pathos, the dignified tone, and classical recitation of M. Brasseur. We say recitation, because this gentleman, although holding the tragedy in his hands, very seldom had recourse to its contents to deliver the mellifluous *poésie* of Racine; and his standing up, instead of being seated, enabled him to add, by his action, a great degree of dramatic effect to his delivery, which, we have reason to believe, from the compliments paid him verbally by her Majesty and Prince Albert, at the conclusion of the performance, seemed to have been highly approved of by these illustrious personages.

We cannot conclude this hurried notice without alluding to the exertions which we know Mr. Anderson, the Director of her Majesty's private band, made to render himself worthy of the confidence placed in him. Nothing could be better than all the *matériel* arrangements made previously by that gentleman; and the greatest praise is also due to him for the very careful and able manner in which he conducted the music.

After the performance the performers found an excellent supper prepared for them; and concluded this festive event by enjoying the hospitality thus shown them; and having the gratification, in cordial and exulting toasts, to wish happiness and long life to their gracious Queen and the Royal Family.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

There have been divers Concerts during the week. The Ethiopian Serenaders have been singing on alternate evenings at the St. James's Theatre and Crosby Hall. On Tuesday night, the third of the Sacred Concerts, under Miss Mounsey's direction, was given at Crosby Hall, with Misses Rainforth and Bassano, Messrs. Lockey, Francis, and J. A. Novello, as the principal vocalists. On the same evening, Mr. J. L. Downe, first flautist of the Italian Opera at New Orleans, gave a concert at Blagrove's Rooms, in Mortimer-street, with Mrs. A. Gibbs, Mrs. J. Roe, Messrs. Allen and Collins, and Signor Furtado, for singers. The instrumental soloists were Signor Casolani (contrabasso), Messrs. Hancock, W. E. Reed, and Guest (violinelli), Mr. Dean (clarinet), Mr. Nicholson (oboe), and Mr. Downe (flute). Mr. C. Blagrove was the accompanist. On Thursday, Mr. J. L. Hatton, the pianist, vocalist, and composer, gave his entertainment at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, with the aid of Mr. J. W. Roe.

On Friday evening a Concert was given in aid of the funds of that excellent institution, the Western Ophthalmic, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under Mr. Brinley Richards's direction, nearly all our leading native vocalists and instrumentalists giving their gratuitous services. The "Messiah" was given at Exeter Hall, for the last time this season, on Friday night, with Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Hawes, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. Phillips, as the principal vocalists. This evening is the meeting of the Western Madrigal Society. On Monday will be the ninth Concert of the Society of British Musicians. At the annual Choral Concert, at Manchester, Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" and Spohr's "Last Judgment" were performed, conducted by Sir George Smart. The vocalists were Miss Birch, Miss E. Birch, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. H. Phillips; Mr. C. Seymour led the band, and Mr. Barlow was the organist. Letters from Rome state that Mr. Oury, the violinist, and Madame Oury, the pianiste, had been giving concerts, under the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, with great success. A new ballet, by M. Fenzl, the music by Lindpaintner, called "Le Fils des Esprits," had been successfully produced at Stuttgart. The third Concert of M. Ernst, in Berlin, was brilliantly attended. The oratorio of "David," by Klein, was well received on the 17th ult., at Berlin. The *danseuse*, Lola Montes, is about to retire from the stage, and settle at Munich.

The Carnival season began at the Scala, in Milan, on the 27th of December, with Verdi's "Attila," the great basso, sustaining the principal part. He was supported by Madame Tadolini, Moriani, the tenor, and Bassini. The star of the Scala in the late season, as she was of the Carlo, at Naples, was Mlle. Stephani, a vocalist of some beauty, and one who bids fair to be at the head of the profession. She will be heard in London in the course of the season at Covent Garden Theatre. The rehearsals of the chorus singers at the Royal Italian Opera have commenced. The renovation of the theatre is going on with the greatest activity, and the workmen are engaged night and day. The prevailing colours will be white and gold, with crimson draperies. Grieve and Telbin are painting the new scenery, and MM. Ferri and Verardi, of Paris, the drop curtains. Mr. Holland is the builder, and Mr. Albano has the entire direction of the plans. Mr. Wilson is giving his Entertainments in Dublin. Balfe's "Bondman" has attracted crowded houses to Drury-Lane Theatre throughout the week. Mr. King sustained Harrison's part of *Ardenford* with great ability, both in the singing and acting. Mr. Loder's "Night Dancers," and Mrs. Rodwell's "Seven Maids of Munich," are the attraction at the Princess's Theatre.

THE THEATRES.

The Theatres are running on very smoothly with their Christmas Entertainments. Fortunately, a holiday audience is not a very discriminating one: they go to the playhouse almost as a point of superstition, and make up their minds to be amused; so that, just at present, whether the pieces are good, bad, or indifferent, the houses are all comfortably filled. We fulfil our last week's promise of noticing the Transpentine pantomimes.

The old Arabian Nights story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" has been taken for the groundwork of the Pantomime at ASTLEY'S, and a very excellent Christmas Entertainment has been made from it. The action of the old drama, upon which the successful Lyceum burlesque was also founded, has been followed, and made good fun of. We are not sure, however, whether our feelings of respect for the "Arabian Nights" Entertainments are not somewhat upset, by finding its legends turned into Pantomimes, for we ever believed in them to the fullest extent, and almost regarded the African Magicians, in whom we placed the doings of its Genii, and Ghouls, and African Magicians, in whom we placed, correct nomenclature, which entirely altered all our old friends—the Caliphs and Viziers especially. At the same time, we should be sorry for our prejudices on this point to have deprived the Astley's audience of an attractive Pantomime. There is evidence of some care and outlay in the manner in which it has been produced—the fairy scenes being especially brilliant; and all the topics of the day are hit at—those concerning Free Trade and Cheap Bread being especially applauded by the denizens of the New Cut. The company of pantomimists here is an excellent one. Its members are active, graceful, and well up in their work.

A very good piece by Mr. Edward Stirling, of the true minor theatre melo-dramatic school, has been brought out at the SURREY, called "The Hand of Cards. Game—Life: Stakes—Death:" the title of which is sufficient to show that it is of that "thrilling interest" so necessary to the success of dramas of its class—combining romantic incident with the occurrences of every-day life—of which "The Wreck Ashore" stands at the head. The Pantomime, arranged by Mr. Farebrother is called "The King of the Castle; or, Harlequin in the Land of Dreams;" and is one of the good old-fashioned sort, full of fairies and grotesque monarchs, and comical heads; and such fights and skirmishes and rows, amongst even the most noble personages of the characters, that the sides of the audience, at last, almost ache from sympathy and laughing. The Deulin family sustain the principal parts; and they are very clever performers. Admitting that they are, according to their names in the bill, all of one family, a contemplative mind may be lost in bewilderment as to the scene of flip-flops and tumbling they must present when at home. In addition to the usual quartet of pantomimists, "the only competent person," *Punch*, is introduced. It seems a *sine qua non* with the Surrey audience that their Pantomime should be a good long one; and, in this respect, they must be fully gratified.

The VICTORIA has brought forward a translation of the French drama, "Le Docteur Noir," which enjoyed such a long life at the Porte St. Martin theatre. The piece, however, is not itself by any means a good one. It owed its great success in Paris to the fine acting of Frederick Lemaître and Mademoiselle Clarisse; and the splendid *mise en scène* which accompanied its production. The Pantomime, as we said last week, looked well, judging from the programme; and everything was very fairly carried out, its title, "The Birth of the Steam Engine," promising plenty of allusions to the topics of these "go-a-head" times; in which the different railway speculations were well worked. The subject was a lucky notion, and aimed at something a little above the common run of Pantomimes. The house, at its present low price of admission, has been densely crowded.

M. Perlet's engagement at the FRENCH PLAYS is drawing to a close. His performance, coupled with that of "la reine des soubrettes," Mademoiselle Brohan, has proved most attractive. And on the off-nights, and sometimes on the off-mornings too, the Ethiopian Serenaders cause long lines of carriages to be in waiting in King-street, whilst the audience within are laughing at the "Buffalo Gals," admiring the energy of "Bones," or silently listening to poor "Lucy Neal."

RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—A most praiseworthy commencement has been made for raising a bountiful fund, out of which real distress may be alleviated in the more distant parts of Ireland and Scotland, and upon a scale commensurate with the unfortunate emergency of the occasion. The list of subscriptions is headed by her Majesty, for £2000; Prince Albert subscribed £500; the Duchess of Gloucester, £200; the Duke of Devonshire, £1000; the heads of the firm of "the Rothschilds," £1000; Jones Loyd and Co., £1000; Baring Brothers and Co., £1000; Overend and Gurney, £1000; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, £1000; Traman, Hanbury, and Co., £1000; and various other parties comparatively large amounts. In addition, penny subscriptions are actively carried on by tradesmen in the metropolis, the sums thus raised being also weekly forwarded to the distressed districts.

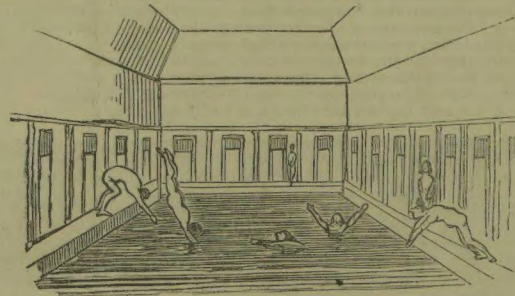
THE PROPOSED NEW CITY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The inconveniences arising from the want of space in Giltspur-street Compter, which has long been found wholly inadequate to carry out a proper system of classification, will speedily be remedied, the gaol committee having an intention to erect a building within five miles of the Royal Exchange, for the new house of correction for the City of London.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.



ents ask for another puzzle. Here is one for them—



WHY IS THIS THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO GO TO, TO BUY POULTRY?

THE DOMESTIC DAGUERRETYPE.

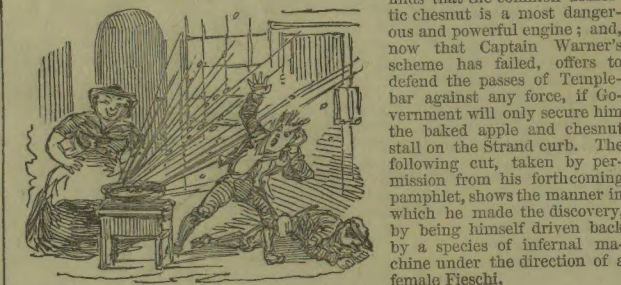
In an age like the present, which appears a most rampant one, with respect to portraits, if we may judge from the advertisements of conflicting photographers; and artists of shilling profiles, who have always got their rooms for "only two days longer!" but, like the Chinese Collection, never come to a close: the following plain directions for making "every man somebody else's artist," may be acceptable.

Place your subject between a candle and the wall. Then draw the outline of his shadow with charcoal, and a bold profile will remain. Great care must, however, be taken to place the candle properly, or an over-flattered likeness may result, as here shown.



NEW EXPLOSIVE POWERS.

A talented friend—Mr. Straggles, to whom we have often been indebted—has made several elaborate experiments with gun-cotton, wadding, saw-dust, and other explosive substances; and gives to the world two new discoveries. He finds that the common domestic chestnut is a most dangerous and powerful engine; and, now that Captain Warner's scheme has failed, offers to defend the passes of Temple-bar against any force, if Government will only secure him the baked apple and chestnut stall on the Strand curb.



The Gun-water, or Eau de Carrare, he describes as equally powerful; in fact, it is now manufactured under the pressure of several atmospheres, strong enough to be used to settle disputes at the West End: a blow with the cork being considered sufficient to satisfy all the demands of honour. Lamentable accidents have, however, taken place by charging the water with too much gas, when the bottles have gone off spontaneously at dinner, and produced the terrible results pictured. In fact, as we before feared, modern chemists are proving the world to be one great detonating ball, only waiting until it hits against some other planet "to burst up," as the American poet finely observes, "and smash all creation tectotally."

DANCING LONDON.

The lively Terpsichorean saint, St. Vitus, of whose remarkable activity in the Middle Ages we hear such wondrous legends, appears to have re-visited London; and not only come himself, but turned a host of Tarantula spiders loose upon town to infect the public: for nothing is now heard of all over London but dancing. Casinos, Ridottos, Frascati, and other marvellous names are rising up everywhere; and it is said, that when Mr. Grattan Cooke finishes his season at the Holborn Baths, M. Jullien will take them for his new Egyptian Quadrilles, in the last figure of which—"The Rising of the Nile"—a grand effect will be produced by turning all the water on at once. It will be got rid of against the next dance by what the "Gent's Fashionable Shoemakers" call

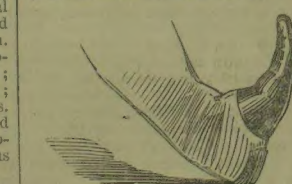
POLKA PUMPS.

M. Jullien has, with Herr Koenig, passed several nights lately in the British Museum, to see if the head of Memnon vocalised at all at daybreak, as the ancients reported it to have done. He has not as yet heard it; but, as soon as he does, he will enter into an arrangement with the trustees, to add it to his orchestra.

Our Artist, who is always at one or the other of these popular resorts, is bringing out a work, called "The Feet of the People," as a companion to The Heads of the same intelligent class. From his graphic portfolio, we select

THE POLKA AS IT OUGHT TO BE DANCED.

He next pourtrays the inelegant attitude of the painful savages who still give way to the toe-and-heel atrocities of



THE POLKA AS IT OUGHT NOT TO BE DANCED.

And lastly, with especial reference to the public dancing-rooms,



THE POLKA AS IT IS DANCED.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The "first flower of the Turf" for 1847 has just made its appearance in the shape of the first number of the *Racing Calendar* for the present year. It is a goodly missive. The nominations for the stakes which closed on New Year's Day, show, in almost every instance, the progress of the popularity of our great National Sport. The Chester Cup has 177 subscribers—a prodigious multitude named for a race on a course where not more than half a dozen can run with convenience. In like manner, the plates are full to overflowing—thirty for Lord Westminster's prize of that ilk; forty-nine for the Cheshire Stakes; and so forth. And these are none of your *scabbies* either. Most of the best horses in England are engaged for the meeting hard by the pleasant waters of the river Dee. Speculation, too, has set in assent its issues, the mighty Cup being already established as a marketable commodity. Now, suppose we gossip a trifle about the prices at which its bargains are offered. There were four animals in the betting among the very wide awake division in the provinces, early in the week, namely, Fitzallen, Newcourt, Antler, and Crim Con. The odds were 50 to 1 against each. Now the first was not out at all last year—neither was the latter—whence you may argue (if you please) that they are this year the fresher for their holiday, or deduce (if it like you better) that cripples in '46 are not the most profitable horses on the turf for '47. It is the fact, as we opine, that Newcourt has gone to North-leach, there to be got ready for operations. We should not be surprised if Isaac Day did well by him, and got him up handsomely. He will, very probably, be thought cheap at half his present price. Antler will, perhaps, be in on flattering terms; but what's the use of that? His temper is too fugitive—we can't trust him.

But the reader is anxious to learn how and when a little money is to be honestly got out of the Chester Cup. The easiest thing in nature—with nerve and patience. Wait till an animal is under the "tens"—a most probable contingency, not to mention the chance of some second Eclipse being backed at your own figure—and then lay against him, and win, of course: such a game as Red Deer won't be played again this century. Leaving, however, these theories for the present, and the general status of the Turf, with a general expression of congratulation, we will deal with the most important fact of the *Calendar*—the weighting for the Newmarket Handicap.

With comparatively a small entry, we find its top weight, Alarm, sentenced to carry 9st. 4lbs., probably to let him have another "shy" at the burden—9st. 4lbs. having beaten him in the autumn for the Cambridgeshire. The result will be, however, the same, to all sober calculation. We don't mean, nevertheless, this exception, to set down all we think won't win, or can't win—not always synonymous terms when applied to the issue of a handicap—for indeed of any other race—but just to touch on those nominations which have least the appearance of forlorn hopes. Foremost, then, of the likely lot is Sting, with 8st. 6lbs. on him, or a pound less than he was once expected to win the Derby with. Still, despite his Epsom performance, and his playing a *walking* gentleman at Doncaster, his achievement at Newmarket for the St. Leger was a good one. He shall be a winner for us. So shall Wood Pigeon, at 7st. 11lbs.: ditto Refraction, carrying a pound less. On our creditor side, also, stand Collingwood, Bravissimo, and so should Projectile, only he won't start, we imagine. Some stupid reader may growl, "Why d'ye allude to him then at all?" The folks with brains in their heads will appreciate our delicate way of giving a hint. The "tag-tag-and-bob-tail" is uncommon bad—that's the fact—but it ought not to be quite suspended, "*naso adueto*," for all that. Suppose ye lump in the lot under 6st. with the few elegant extracts quoted above. It won't be a bad bet to take long odds against your side; without being vulgar, we—"wish you may get it."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The nominations for the Chester Cup have exceeded all precedent as well as expectation, but have not, as yet, added materially to the labours of the book-makers. The Derby speculations were ruled entirely by last week's prices, but were generally in small sums. The horses most in request were the three favourites, Lunedale and War Eagle. The Oaks was touched upon, and the Farmer's Daughter backed freely at 12 to 1.

CHESTER CUP.		
50 to 1 agst Newcourt (t)	65 to 1 agst Punch (t)	65 to 1 agst Crown Prince (t)
50 to 1 agst Crim Con (t)	66 to 1 agst Eryx (t)	66 to 1 agst Banneckburn (t)
50 to 1 agst The Duke of Richmond (t)	66 to 1 agst Fitzallen (t)	100 to 1 agst Master Downes (t)
66 to 1 agst The Lamb (t)	DERBY.	
15 to 2 agst Van Tromp (t)	35 to 1 agst Allerioner (t)	50 to 1 agst The Liberator (t)
13 to 1 agst Epirote (t freely)	40 to 1 agst Red Hart (t)	50 to 1 agst Projectile (t)
17 to 1 agst Planet (t)	45 to 1 agst Conyngnam (t)	60 to 1 agst The Reiver (t)
25 to 1 agst Glentilt (t)	45 to 1 agst Christopher (t)	66 to 1 agst Gabbler (t)
33 to 1 agst Wanona (t)	45 to 1 agst Bingham (t)	66 to 1 agst War Eagle (t freely)
35 to 1 agst Lunedale (t)	45 to 1 agst Marpessa colt (t)	
	100 to 1 agst Whetstone (t)	
OAKS.		
10 to 1 agst Slander (t)	12 to 1 agst The Farmer's Daughter (t)	
10 to 1 agst Clementina (t)	16 to 1 agst Miami (t)	

THURSDAY.—Business was on too small a scale to call for a word of observation. TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES. 4 to 1 agst Planet (t) 5 to 1 agst Glentilt (t)

NEWMARKET HANDICAP. Mr. B. Green's horses, The Lamb and Comet, were declared to be struck out on the publication of the Handicap this afternoon.

CHESTER CUP.		
The only bets to our knowledge were 66 to 1 agst The Fitch, and 100 to 1 agst Red Rover to £5 each.		
DERBY.		
12 to 1 agst Epirote (t)	35 to 1 agst Lunedale (t)	50 to 1 agst The Liberator (t)
25 to 1 agst Glentilt (t)	50 to 1 agst Christopher (t)	60 to 1 agst War Eagle (t)
	100 to 1 agst Limestone (t)	
OAKS.		
	16 to 1 agst Miami (t)	

SCOTLAND.

INCREASE OF DISTRESS.—The accounts from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland are very distressing. The labouring population of Sutherlandshire, Ross-shire, Inverness-shire, Argyshire, and of the Hebrides, and the Zetland Islands, are at this moment threatened with starvation in consequence of the total failure of the potato crop. Already have many of these poor people perished from cold and hunger, and, horrible as are the sufferings of the destitute Irish, we believe they are quite equalled by those of the poor inhabitants of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; but, as there are no Coroner's inquests in Scotland, and but few local newspapers, deaths from starvation take place, and the public are uninformed of the occurrence. Under these circumstances, the Edinburgh Committee for the Relief of Distitution in the Highlands, have determined to appoint a deputation to proceed to London for the purpose of holding a public meeting and laying the claims of the suffering population of the Highlands before the people of England.

ROBBERIES WITH VIOLENCE IN SCOTLAND.—The Scotch papers, particularly those of Edinburgh and Glasgow, continue to record numerous robberies, committed with great violence and audacity, within their respective localities. We give a specimen from the *Glasgow Herald*:—On Wednesday evening, about six o'clock, while a respectable man, just arrived from Dunkeld, was going up a stair in 35, Charlotte-street, he was seized by the throat by one villain, knocked down by another, and his vest, greatcoat, and under coat forced open by a third, for the purpose of rifling his pockets. Fortunately his watch was securely placed in his fob, and the cries of "Murder! Police!" in the interim, seemed to have scared the ruffians, who ran off, having first kicked the hat of their victim to the other side of the street. In the struggle the poor man's teeth were driven through his lips.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—Another instance of the beneficial results attending the popular exhibition of works of science and art, and of the perfect safety with which the public may be admitted to inspect them, has just occurred in Glasgow, under the auspices of the Philosophical Society of that city. The machines, manufactures, paintings, and antiquities, were exhibited in the City Hall. "The exhibition," says the *Scottish Guardian*, "was thrown open gratuitously to the working classes on Friday the 1st, Saturday the 2nd, and Monday the 4th of January. On Friday, 16,200 people were admitted; on Saturday, 18,600; and on Monday, the number amounted to above 19,200. The number in the hall was usually between 1000 and 1500 at a time; and it would have been impossible for persons in any station of society to have shown more anxiety for the safety of the objects confided to them."

POOR RELIEF MEETING AT ANDOVER.—On Tuesday morning, a highly respectable meeting was held in the Town-hall, Andover, to take into consideration the present condition of the poor residing in and around Andover, and to devise means for their relief. Thomas Phillips, Esq., Mayor, was voted to the chair. Letters were read from Ralph Etval, Esq., M.P. for the borough, and H. B. Coles, Esq., of Long Parish, regretting their inability to attend, through indisposition, each enclosing a cheque for £20; and £10 from the Rev. Mr. Dyson, of Tidworth, was announced. Various resolutions were proposed and agreed to. The borough was divided into four districts, and four gentlemen were appointed to go round to the dwellings of those who can afford to subscribe, and solicit all to contribute to this much required charity.

THE PENINSULAR MEDALS.—A commission has been appointed to decide upon the medals which are to be presented to the officers and men who served in the Peninsula, under Wellington, and other commanders. Sir Charles Dalbiac is appointed President of this body, and his colleagues are two other field-officers of distinction. There will be struck, we are informed, nineteen medals, commemorative of battles, sieges, &c., and it is estimated that some millions of these will have to be provided.

THE SCARCITY OF FOOD IN FRANCE.—A letter has been received at Manchester from Mr. Cobden, M.P., dated Marseilles, Dec. 29, 1846, from which we give the following interesting extract:—"I find an immense movement in corn here. The port is crowded with ships. Upwards of 1,200,000 quarters of wheat have been imported, and nearly all of it is gone into the interior, chiefly in the direction of Lyons, by carts. The roads are so cut up by the traffic that they resemble rivers of mud. The French Government has suspended the navigation laws, and corn is brought in free of duty, by ships of all nations, from any ports; a large portion of it is imported here from the Black Sea, in Greek ships. I hear there is still a vast supply in Southern Russia—that the Russian harvest is most abundant."

SUSPENSION OF TRANSPORTATION.—Circulars have been sent to various parts of the country from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, stating that in consequence of the suspension of the transportation of male convicts to Van Diemen's Land, it would be necessary to provide increased accommodation in the gaols—requesting to know the greatest number of prisoners confined in the gaol in one year, and promising to pay the cost of maintenance of convicted prisoners.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER RAILWAY CASE.

In the *SHERIFF'S COURT* on Thursday, an action was tried, *Buxton v. Polhill*, to recover the sum of £19 19s. for services rendered by the plaintiff as clerk to the Cambridge and Colchester Railway Company. The defendant, who was sued as a provisional committeeman, pleaded that he was not indebted.

Mr. Lush said, that although recently there had been several conflicting decisions as to the liabilities of provisional committeemen, yet in this case he could not conceive what the defence could be, as the defendant's name appeared in the Prospectuses as one of the provisional committeemen and directors, and he attended most of the meetings. The plaintiff only charged one guinea a week, which could not be deemed unreasonable. The plaintiff had brought an action against another gentleman for a part of his salary, but for that part the defendant was not liable.

Mr. W. H. Alkin was called, and proved that he saw the plaintiff at the offices of the company, in the Old Jewry Chambers. The defendant joined the company on the 24th October; attended a meeting on the 1st of November, 1845, and moved a resolution for an adjournment of the meeting; and he attended that adjourned meeting on the 8th, when an amalgamation with another line was proposed, but it was not carried out. He could not say that he had seen him at any meeting before the 24th of October, and the 8th of November, and it was probable that he only joined for the purpose of an amalgamation to render it a substantial company.

A document was put in, in which defendant and others entered into an agreement with plaintiff and another person, as promoters and trustees of the company, to take up shares, and act as provisional committeemen and directors.

Mr. Udall objected to its admission as evidence, on the ground that it was not stamped.

The Under-Sheriff took a note of the objection.

Mr. Udall, for the defendant, submitted that there was no evidence to go to the Jury. It had been shown that the plaintiff was employed in August, and as there was no proof of the terms, it must be taken as a general hiring for a year. He quoted "Fossett and Cash, 5 Ad., and Ellis," in support of that argument.

The Under-Sheriff said the question had not been raised before, but he thought that, even in the absence of the agreement, it was a question for the Jury whether defendant had adopted the agreement, and availed himself of the services of plaintiff.

Mr. Udall contended that, at all events, the defendant could only be liable from the 24th of October to the 8th of November; and urged that plaintiff might be deemed a trustee, and did the work in that capacity.

The Under-Sheriff said the question was, did the defendant hold himself out as liable, and did the plaintiff rely on him. Every case depended on the peculiar circumstances.—Verdict for defendant.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.

On Wednesday, *George Willmott*, 55, labourer, was indicted for cutting and wounding *Susannah Haynes*, with intent to murder her. In other counts the intention of the prisoner was laid to be to do the prosecutor grievous bodily harm.

It appeared from the evidence that Mrs. Haynes lived with her husband in a cottage situated in rather a lonely position at Holloway, called Paradise-terrace. The prisoner lived in the same neighbourhood, and appeared to have been on friendly terms with the prosecutrix and her husband up to the time of the transaction in question, which took place in the evening of the 14th of November. At that time it appeared that the prisoner went to the cottage, where Mrs. Haynes was alone at the time, awaiting her husband's return to supper, and after some ordinary conversation, while the prosecutrix was in the act of turning towards the fire, she received a tremendous blow upon the head from the prisoner. She seized him, and a struggle took place between them, during which she received other injuries, but at length her cries brought assistance, and the prisoner made his escape. The prosecutrix was found in a fainting state, and almost covered with blood; and it appeared from the testimony of the surgeon that the injuries she received were of a very serious character, and that at one time he apprehended a fatal result. When the prisoner was apprehended he admitted he had assaulted the prosecutrix, and said he had done it for satisfaction and revenge.

The prisoner in his defence denied that he had ever said anything about satisfaction and revenge, but said that on the night in question he went to the prosecutrix's cottage, and they had a little dispute, and she seized him by the collar, and threatened to give him in charge for deserting his wife. This irritated him, and he took up the candlestick and "jobbed" her on the head in order to make her loose her hold, but she kept pushing him along, and when she got him outside, she left hold of him, and he walked away; and this, he said, was "the long and short of it."

The Jury found the prisoner "Guilty" upon that count in the indictment charging his intent to be to do grievous bodily harm, and Mr. Justice Erle sentenced him to be transported for life.

THE CASE OF SWINDLING IN CHURCH.

Robert Warmington Croucher, 34, described as a labourer, was indicted for feloniously forging and uttering an order for £30, with intent to defraud Messrs. Dixon, the bankers, Chancery-lane.

It appeared that the prisoner had been employed as clerk to an attorney named Shearman, who kept an account at Messrs. Dixon's, and it was proved that the forged cheque was in the handwriting of the prisoner, and one of the notes that had been paid for it was afterwards traced to him.

The prisoner received a good character from his brother, who is a clergyman of the Church of England, and several other respectable persons.

The Jury found him "Guilty," but recommended him to mercy; and Mr. Justice Maule sentenced him to be transported for ten years.

There were other charges of a similar character against the prisoner, and the clerk at the new church at Chelsea applied to the Court to order the restitution of some money that was found upon the prisoner, and which had been obtained from him by a forged cheque, that had been given to him by the prisoner in payment of the church fees upon the occasion of his marriage. He had, it appeared, given the clerk an order for £5 upon Messrs. Dixon, and received the difference.

Mr. Justice Maule said, he should not make any order, but he did not think the policeman ought to object to give up the money under the circumstances.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

On Thursday, *Mathew Ford*, aged 21, described as a coachman, was tried for feloniously killing and slaying *William Lee Fiddy*.

Mr. Ballantine stated the case to the Jury. The prisoner and the deceased were the drivers of rival omnibuses, running from the City to Brixton. It appeared that the deceased and the prisoner were driving towards Brixton between four and five o'clock on the 14th of December last, and that they commenced to run against each other. After running nearly equal for some time, the omnibus driven by the prisoner got slightly ahead of that which the deceased was driving, as they passed the George Canning public-house, near Acre-lane. The prisoner's omnibus was at this time in the middle of the road. The deceased whipped his horses on and attempted to pass, when the prisoner pulled right across the deceased's horses—the two vehicles came in contact—the omnibus of the deceased, having been pulled to the right, was knocked against a lamp-post, and the deceased was thrown off, and, falling under the horses, he received serious injuries, of which he died in a few days.

Several witnesses were called, who proved the facts of the case; and from whose evidence it appeared that both parties were equally guilty; and that it was the uniform practice of some of the Brixton omnibuses to pursue a system of furious driving, to the imminent danger of the public.

Mr. Clarkson having addressed the Jury, Several very respectable witnesses were called as to character, who spoke of the prisoner as a sober, careful, and well-conducted young man.

Mr. Justice Maule summed up.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

POLICE.

ROBBERY FROM THE UNIVERSITY CLUB HOUSE.

A clerk, named *Francis William Schultz*, who was apprehended at Leeds, has been examined at *MARLBOROUGH-STREET*, on a charge of having stolen upwards of £700 in notes and gold from the University Club, in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall. The circumstances, which led to the apprehension of the prisoner at Leeds were these:—He made his appearance at Leeds about a week ago, and took up his abode at the Royal Hotel. The style in which the prisoner lived, the purchases which he made, and the large sum of money apparently at his command, joined to his youthful appearance, excited so much suspicion that a communication was made to Reed, the high constable, as information had reached Leeds of a large robbery of notes and gold from the University Club House, and as the description of the offender's person exactly tallied with that of the visitor at the Royal Hotel, the constable concluded that the parties were one and the same person, and accordingly the prisoner was taken into custody. The prisoner was soon afterwards identified as the individual who stood charged with the robbery in question.

Mr. Charles Willich, secretary to the University Club, said the prisoner was his private clerk, and lived in the house in Suffolk-street. On Thursday week, witness placed in a box about £700 in notes and money, and this box was locked up in the safe in the office. On Christmas-day, witness found that the cash-box had been taken out of the safe. The box was afterwards found in a sleeping apartment, at the top of the house, occupied by the prisoner, broken open, and robbed of its contents.

Edward Reed, high constable of Leeds, said that on Monday last, in consequence of information he received, he went to the Royal Hotel, Leeds, and had an interview with the prisoner. Witness had also an account of a robbery in London, with a description of the offender's person, and, on seeing the prisoner, he asked him if he was not the individual described in the circular, at the same time telling him he need not answer the question unless he pleased. The prisoner would make no confession, but as witness felt confident the prisoner was the party respecting whom the communication had been made to the police, he took him into custody. Witness found on the dressing-table upwards of £12 in silver. In a bag he found 320 sovereigns. In the prisoner's pockets he found £220 in five pound notes, a ten pound note, and a fifty pound note. Witness also found on the prisoner a gold watch, gold guard, and breast-pin, all of which he produced.

George Spencer, clerk to the Club, said he received a cheque on Drummond's for £336 10s. 1d. from Mr. Willich to get cashed on the 24th of December. He

obtained from the bankers three £50, thirty £10, and sixty-four £5 notes, besides the balance in cash. The money was placed in the cash-box, and this box was deposited in the safe. Witness placed the key of the safe in a drawer under the counter, which drawer witness locked up.

Charles Spratt, clerk at Drummond's, said he paid a cheque in notes and gold to the last witness. He could not, however, say what the numbers of the notes were which the witness received.

Mr. Long said it was necessary to have evidence on this point, and, therefore, he should order the prisoner to be remanded for that purpose.

ANOTHER LADY SWINDLER.

On Saturday last, at *GUILDHALL*, *Elizabeth Baker*, a respectable-looking female, about 40 years of age, was charged with defrauding the National Linen Company, at the corner of Farringdon-street and Fleet-street, of goods to the amount of nearly £30.

Mr. Lewis stated the case. About the 7th of December the prisoner called at the warehouse, with a person she represented to be her husband, to look at some Brussels carpeting she had selected a day or two before, when she said she was going to furnish a house. The husband approved of the choice made by the lady, and the carpet planner was sent to take measure. He was shown the two parlours of the house, No. 51, Herbert-street, New North-road. She also ordered some cornices and curtains. The goods were sent home on the 16th, and were to be paid for on delivery. The party was entirely a stranger, and did not ask for credit; and if he had supposed the goods were not to be paid for directly, the prosecutor would not have sent them. Instead of paying for them when the invoice was presented, she wanted more goods, and when these were taken she still wanted more. She was going to have a party on Christmas Day. The last goods were sent in on the 23rd of December, and then she evaded payment by saying that she had been to Fleet-street, and arranged to pay on Saturday, when a cheque would be given for the amount upon the production of the receipt. The boy supposed that what the lady said was true, and that his employers were content to be paid at that time. On the very next day, however, she removed from the house, and the application on the 26th was fruitless. She was, however, traced to have taken a house in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn. Mr. Williams, the manager at the Company's warehouse, went, accompanied by an officer, and entered the house by stratagem. Two blankets, and some articles of trifling value, the property of the prosecutors, were all that remained; but a dozen hats, some caps, and other articles supposed to have been obtained by fraud from other tradesmen, were seized. Mrs. Baker accounted for the absence of the carpets, &c., by saying that they had been taken under an execution. The officer had great difficulty in forcing from her a pocket-book containing a number of duplicates.

Mr. Williams, and other persons belonging to the National Linen Company, proved that the goods were sold for payment on delivery. It appeared that the house in Bartlett's-buildings was taken by a short gentleman, a civil engineer, who gave the name of Robert Sparkes, who referred to Mr. Baker, of 51, Herbert-street, and Mr. Meymott, of Charles-street, Northampton-square. Mr. Baker was not at home, but Mrs. Baker, the prisoner, gave him an excellent character, and said he had been for four years the tenant of one of their houses.

Mr. Head, for the prisoner, put questions as to who gave charge, how the house was entered without a warrant, &c., as he was sure his client must be discharged, and would bring actions at law.

One of the witnesses admitted that, though he took the bill, and was to be paid on delivery, he did not ask for the money.

Mr. Alderman Johnson said he should give the complainant a further opportunity of finding the property and Mr. Sparkes, and he remanded the prisoner.

THE ROBBERY OF THE WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON BANK.

It will be recollected that in July, 1845, a clerk in the Warwick and Leamington Bank, named *Wm. Hudson Blayney*, was stated to have stolen a parcel containing one hundred £10 notes, with which he had been intrusted by the firm to deposit in the post-office at Warwick; and that Daniel Forrester, accompanied by Superintendent Roby, of the Leamington police, apprehended the accused at Calais, but was prevented from taking him away by the defective condition of the international law between the two countries.

Blayney, last Saturday, suddenly gave himself up to John Forrester, at the MANSION HOUSE, stating that it was his determination to meet the charge before the Lord Mayor, and, if necessary, before the Central Criminal Court. He appeared to be very much distressed, and was exceedingly dejected.

George Blayney, the brother of the prisoner, was taken for the robbery soon after the commission of it, he having, it was believed, received the parcel from his brother, and a man named Jennings was apprehended on the charge of having been receiver, and both were at the ensuing assizes convicted, and sentenced to a limited term of transportation, while the prisoner, who has thus given himself into custody, escaped to France.

John Forrester having stated to the Lord Mayor the fact that the prisoner had called upon him to give himself up for trial, the prisoner, in answer to the question of the Lord Mayor, said he was ready to meet the charge.

The prisoner was remanded, and directions were immediately forwarded to the Warwick and Leamington Bank to send witnesses to town.

On Tuesday, he was again brought up.

Mr. Mullins, from the firm of Bush and Mullins, solicitors to the Committee of Bankers for protection against forgeries and frauds, attended for the prosecution.

Mr. Sommerville, one of the persons connected with the Banking Company stated that the prisoner was the person named in the warrant in the possession of Daniel Forrester, the officer.

The prisoner said he had no observation to make, and was delivered up to Daniel Forrester, for the purpose of being conveyed to Warwick for examination.

THE FLORES EXPEDITION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Much interest was excited at the *THAMES* Police-office, on Tuesday, *Colonel Richard Wright*, Consul-General for the state of Ecuador, and alleged to be the head of an expedition which was said to be fitting out from this country for South America, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Evans of the Thames police, with a violation of the 2nd section of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 59th of George III., cap. 69.

Capt. A. W. Sleigh, R.N., was held to bail on a similar charge on the 27th ult., it being understood that he was about to take the command of the naval armament intended to join the expedition. The Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court have returned a true bill for Misdemeanour against Capt. Sleigh, but the case has been removed by *certiorari* into the Queen's Bench.

The chief witness in support of the information was Captain Harvey Tuckett, who had accepted an appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel in the expedition. When the Captain's evidence was concluded, he was cross-examined by Mr. Ballantine.

Mr. Ballantine: I presume I may take it, Captain Tuckett, that you are the informer in this case?—Exactly so.

Mr. Ballantine: And became so because you could not get £65?—No; I claimed it on my own behalf, and that of the other officers.

Mr. Ballantine: Come, answer my question plainly, yes or no?—No.

Mr. Ballantine: Then what other motive had you?—Colonel Wright has not only behaved unhandsonably to me and the officers under me, but has made me violate my word of honour to the half-starved emigrants, who were without food or clothes.

Mr. Ballantine: You say you were a Captain in the 11th Hussars?—Witness: Yes, about eleven years since. If you choose, I can give you the date of my commission.

Mr. Ballantine: No, I do not desire to know more about you than my position absolutely requires. Pray what that last profession you followed?—Witness: No; I was a merchant in the City.

Mr. Ballantine: What merchant?—An East India merchant.

Mr. Ballantine: In what commodities did you deal?—In everything that you could name. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Ballantine: Then you were what is called a general dealer?—No; I was an East India agent, and furnished the messes with wine, plate, and other commodities.

Mr. Ballantine: Oh! that is what you call an East India merchant. I believe you failed in that capacity?—I did.

Mr. Ballantine: Well, what did you try next? I think you turned actor.—Yes, and played at the Pavilion, the Lyceum, and other theatres.

Mr. Ballantine: Who recommended you to Colonel Wright?—Mr. Henderson, secretary to the Spanish bondholders.

Mr. Ballantine: Did you not say to Colonel Wright that you were perfectly destitute?—I did not; I had £25 with me, and no person can call himself destitute with that sum.

Mr. Ballantine: What expenses were you put to that would warrant a demand of £65?—The expenses of my outfit.

After the production of some documentary evidence, Mr. Yardley said he considered that it was a case which called for bail; whereupon Mr. Potbury said he was instructed by the Customs to require higher bail than was put in for Captain Sleigh, who held a subordinate position in the expedition.

Mr. Yardley considered that if the defendant were held to bail, himself in £400 and two sureties in £200 each, it would be quite sufficient security.

The sureties were immediately entered into, and the case was remanded for a week. The defendant is a man of high distinction, and has frequently been at the Royal table.

SUICIDE AT ETON.—An act of self-destruction was committed on Sunday morning, by a man named Samuel Chapman, aged 50, who, for the last twenty years, had been in the employ of Mr. Rogerson, manufacturing cutler, of Eton. He was discovered upon his knees on the floor of his sleeping room, at his lodgings, in Brocas-lane, surrounded by blood. He had inflicted a wound in his throat two inches deep, severing his windpipe, and nearly three inches in length, with the blade of a large pocket-knife, without a handle. Mr. Hammond, surgeon, who was immediately sent for, sewed up the wound; the man begging that his life, if possible, might be saved. He expired from exhaustion, in consequence of the loss of blood, in less than four hours afterwards.

FEARFUL DEATH OF A BRIDE.—On Saturday week as Mr. and Mrs. Jacques, of Jarrow, who had been married only five days, were proceeding along a coal railway near to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, they came to an inclined plane, up which Mr. Jacques proposed they should ride upon the waggon. His wife assented, and on attempting to get into the waggon she fell, and seven of them passed over her. She was immediately taken up and conveyed to Newcastle Infirmary, where she died shortly after. Mr. Jacques had conducted a school in Jarrow, and he and his wife were on the eve of going to a more extensive field of labour when this fearful accident happened.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD ROLLO.

JOHN ROLLO, eighth Lord Rollo, of Duncrub, county Perth, died last week. His Lordship succeeded to the title sixty-two years ago, at the decease, in 1782, of his father, James, seventh Baronet, and sat in Parliament as a Representative Peer for Scotland. He was born 22d April, 1773, and married, 12th June, 1806, Agnes, daughter of William Greig, Esq., of Gayfield Place, by whom he has left issue three sons and two daughters.

Early in life Lord Rollo served in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and carried the colours of that regiment at the battle of Lincelles, in Flanders.

SIR FRANCIS LINDLEY WOOD, BART.

This venerable and much respected Baronet died on the 31st ult. His

illness was short; and his son, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, only arrived from London the Monday previously. Sir Francis performed the duties of a country gentleman's life in the most exemplary manner, and his death has cast a deep gloom throughout the county of York, and more especially in the neighbourhood of Hicckleton, near Doncaster, where he constantly resided. Sir Francis never went into Parliament; but for forty years he took an active and leading part among the Whigs of Yorkshire, in support of constitutional principles. He proposed the present Earl Fitzwilliam at his several elections for that county, and co-operated with the late Mr. Fawkes in the meetings held to promote Parliamentary Reform. He spoke in public with a heartiness and good humour that captivated his audience, and, at the same time, with a degree of soundness of judgment, clearness, and ability, that bespoke a cultivated mind.

Sir Francis was born 16th December, 1771, the elder son of Captain Charles Wood, of Bowling Hall, a gallant naval officer, who died of wounds received in an engagement with Suffrin, the French Admiral, in 1782. To the Baronetcy he succeeded at the decease of his uncle, the late Sir Francis Wood, who obtained the creation, with a special limitation to his nephews.

By Mary Anne, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Samuel Buck, Esq., of New Granges, Recorder of Leeds, Sir Francis Wood leaves, besides the present Baronet, Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is married to Lady Mary Grey, daughter of the late Earl Grey, another son, Samuel Francis, and one daughter, Anne, wife of John Walbanke Childers, Esq., of Cantley, Co. York.

PEREGRINE EDWARD TOWNELEY, ESQ., OF TOWNELEY, COUNTY LANCASTER.

Among the great landed proprietors still to be found in the ranks of the untitled aristocracy, the Towneleys, of Towneley, whether regarded for wealth or ancestral distinction, may be classed in the foremost position. The family pedigree can be authentically deduced from the time of Alfred the Great; and scarcely a generation has passed away, from the remote period when the designation of Towneley was first assumed, in which the name cannot be honourably traced. In 1481, Sir Richard Towneley received Knighthood from Lord Stanley at Hutton Field, in Scotland, for his gallantry on that occasion; and his son, Sir John Towneley, was also a memorable person of the time. He enjoyed the estate nearly sixty years, and augmented it by numerous purchases, enclosed the Park at Hapton, and built the tower; founded the Chauntry of St. Mary, at Burneley; erected the Domestic Chapel at Towneley; lived to see the marriage of his grandson, Sir Richard Towneley, with the richly-portioned heiress of Wymbish of Nocton; avoided the Pilgrimage of Grace, that ruined so many of his neighbours, and at last died, full of years and honours, about 1540.

At the outbreak of the great Civil War, the Towneleys ranged themselves under the Royal banner; and their chief, Charles Towneley, Esq., of Towneley, fell at Marston Moor. In the sequel, they suffered severely by sequestration; so severely, that their fine demesne of Nocton (rendered familiar to the public during the past year in connexion with Lord Ripon) was obliged to be sold by Richard Towneley, eminent as a philosopher and mathematician, in order to repair the breaches thus caused. Despite, however, of these losses—which affected in an especial degree the old Catholic families—the landed estate that descended to the respected gentleman whose decease we record, was of great value—estimated at full £50,000 per annum.

Mr. Towneley died at Towneley, on the 31st ult., in the 85th year of his age. He was only son of the late John Towneley, Esq., and first cousin of Charles Towneley, Esq., the accomplished collector of the Towneley Marbles. By Charlotte Theresa, his wife, daughter of Robert Drummond, Esq., of Cadlands, Hants, he leaves a daughter, Frances, Lady Camoys, and two sons, of whom the elder, the present Charles Towneley, Esq., of Towneley, is married to Lady Caroline Harriet Molyneux, daughter of the late Earl of Seton.

In this brief summary of the Towneley family, we had nearly forgotten to allude to one of its most distinguished members—John Towneley, the learned tutor of the Chevalier de St. George; a man of high literary attainments, who made a translation of "Hudibras" into French, displaying a most extraordinary knowledge of the stranger tongue, by adapting to its idiom the peculiar phraseology of that singular poem.

WILLIAM RALPH CARTWRIGHT, ESQ., M.P.

This gentleman, the descendant of an old and influential house, members of which represented Northamptonshire for centuries, sat in Parliament for that county uninterruptedly, with the single exception of the session of 1831, from 1798 to 1846. At the death of Mr. Pitt Mr. Cartwright was the mover of the Address to the King, praying that the debts of the deceased nobleman be paid out of the public purse.

The family from which he sprang derives from a common ancestor with that of the late well-known Major Cartwright, and enjoys extensive estates in Northamptonshire. During the Civil Wars the then head of the family espoused the cause of the Parliament, and suffered severely. His mansion-house of Aynho was burnt to the ground, and his property fined to the extent of £800.

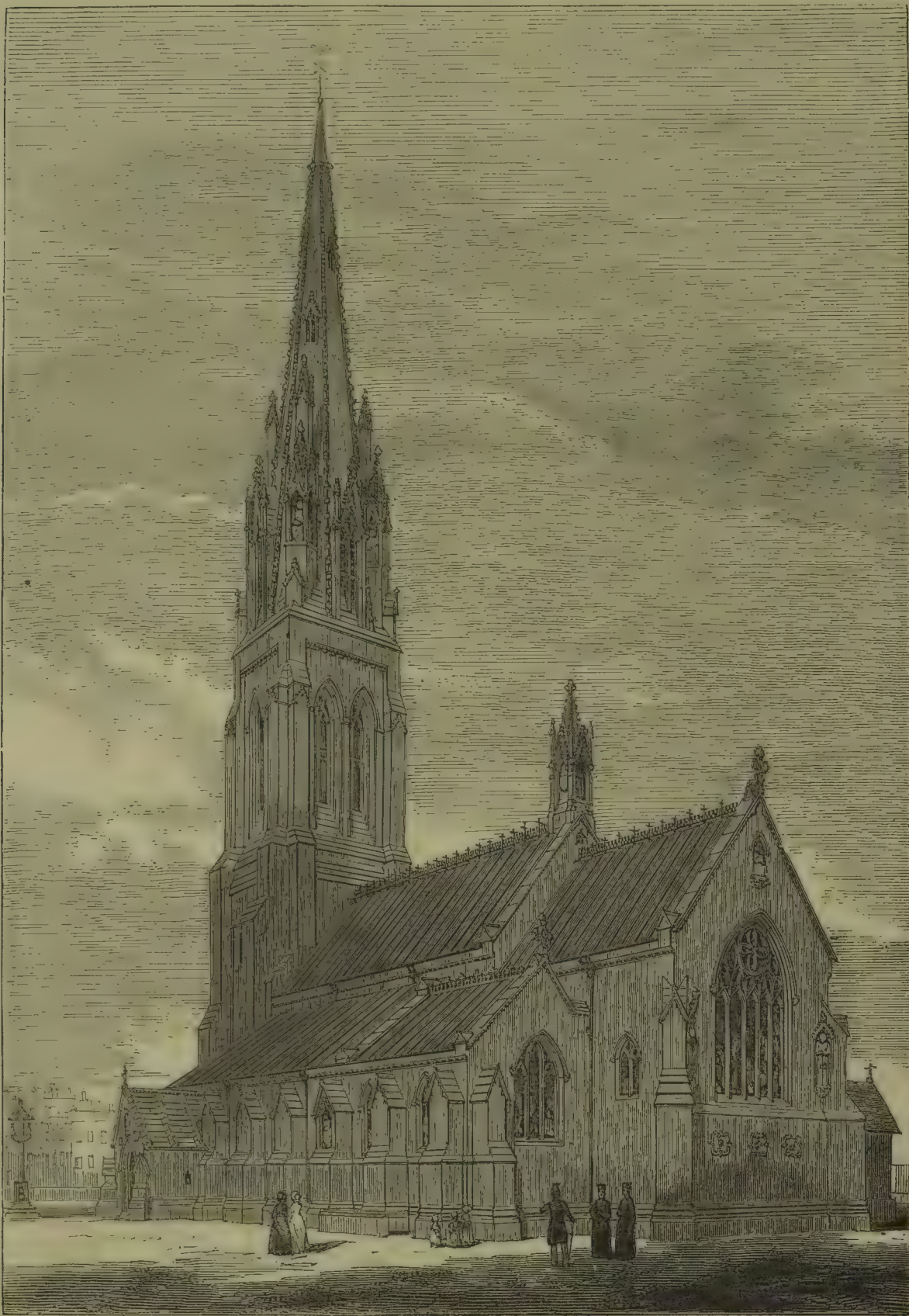
The late Mr. Cartwright, whose death took place on the 4th instant, was born 30th March, 1771, and married twice. By his first wife, the Hon. Emma Maude, younger daughter of Cornwallis, first Viscount Hawarden, he had a large family, the eldest of which is Sir Thomas Cartwright, the distinguished diplomatist; and, by his second, Julia Frances, daughter of the late Colonel Richard Aubrey, he also leaves several children.

DAVID BOOTH.

This gentleman was a native of Fifehire, and was entirely self-educated. In the early part of his life he followed commercial pursuits, but, the love of letters becoming with him an absorbing passion, he settled in London as a literary man, and, during a subsequent course of more than fifty years, he devoted himself ably and industriously to the composition and editorship of literary works. Among his productions the following occur:—"The Tradesman's Assistant," "The Art of Wine Making," "The Art of Brewing," "The Principles of English Composition," together with a grammar and various treatises, reviews, and poems. Mr. Booth died recently, at Balgaree Mills, Fifehire, at the advanced age of 81.

STRANGE SUICIDE.—On Wednesday an inquest was held before W. Carter, Esq., at the Princess Charlotte, Albany-road, Camberwell, on the body of Mrs. Gregory, aged 60. Mrs. Burgess stated that the deceased resided at 1, Albany-place. She was the aunt of Mrs. Smith, of St. John's-wood, who left a fortune for the education of her children, and the witness was executrix. Witness stated how dejection had taken possession. Coroner: Did you possibly cause this?—Mrs. Burgess: Oh, no! She had a private fortune, but even whilst she lived in private lodgings, she denied herself the common necessities of life. The witness had no doubt her mind was not in a proper state. The deceased was under the impression that everything they had for dinner was too expensive. She would say at a common dinner, "why, can we afford this, Martha?" when, in fact, she was the trustee for children of great property, and possessing good property herself.—Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

DECORATIVE ARTS.—THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY'S CHURCH, AT CHEADLE.*



EXTERIOR, FROM THE SOUTH.



THE Church of St. Giles is situated in the town of Cheadle, a small town, near the moorlands of Staffordshire, having a weekly market on Fridays, which is well attended. The town is a somewhat old-fashioned-looking place, perched on the declivity of a hill, but yet it possesses no very old houses, nor any half-timbered, venerable mansions, as relics of by-gone ages. Its church, on the higher portion of the hill, is as plain and ugly a structure as can well be imagined, and the numerous tomb-stones attest the places where the "rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep." Formerly, a great trade was carried on in the manufacture of brass; but, of late years, that trade has, in a great measure, ceased. The town can boast of having gas works. The country round Cheadle yields abundance of coal, of good quality; and the tall chimneys of the shafts of the coal mines peep up by the road, and amid the trees which clothe the neighbouring hill-sides; and children and old people may be seen on the road, driving before them asses, laden with huge lumps of coal, just from the pit's mouth.

The country round Cheadle is extremely picturesque, and the road to it, situated now winding up hill, and now in a valley—and therefore offering every variety of landscape, both far and near.

On approaching Cheadle, the downward windings of the road display the town, the houses rising up the hill-side, and high over all towers the lofty spire of St. Giles's.

This truly magnificent structure, erected at the sole charge of the Earl of Shrewsbury, does infinite honour to its architect, A. Welby Pugin, Esq. The style of architecture is the "decorated" Gothic; and, certainly, neither labour nor expense has been spared to produce so perfect a specimen of the revival of mediæval art as St. Giles's presents.

The Church consists of a western tower, of (including the cross) nearly 200 feet in height above the church-yard; a nave, having north and south aisles, with corresponding porches; a chancel, with sacristies, and an organ-loft on its northern side; a Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament attached to the south aisle, and a Lady Chapel.

The Church has a most imposing appearance, viewed from the west. Its lofty tower and tapering spire are thence seen in all their majesty; and the niches, pinnacles, and windows of the spire produce a most picturesque display of light and shade.

Entering the garth, or churchyard, by the western lich gate, the chief entrance, or west door, arrests the eye by its peculiar appearance. The doors are of English oak, strongly braced, their surfaces painted red, and bordered with engraving of iron, gilt; and within this bordering appear rampant lions, also gilded, nearly covering the whole door, and, in fact, being the iron-work of the hinges, and forming the heraldic achievements of the Talbots. The doorway is deeply moulded with a square label, and is decorated in the mouldings with lions' heads and oak branches, well sculptured, and in the spandrels of the arch are Talbot shields and foliage. In the tower buttresses, on either side of the door, are niches, having canopies, and in them are placed stone statues of St. Peter and St. Paul—the nimbus over the heads of the figures being of metal, gilded. Over

the door is a window of three lights, the jambs and arch being enriched with foliage, and in the story above this are the small windows of the ringing chamber, and then rise the gracefully-formed windows of the belfry, which, eight in number, are divided by a mullion into two lights, having quatrefoils in the heads of the arches: perforated lead-work fills up the spaces between the mullions.

The bells, six in number, are borne by a strongly-braced oak framing, which springs from stone projections in the wall in the ringing chamber. They were cast by Messrs. Mears, of Whitechapel.

The spire is octagonal; and springing from eight talbats at its base, are crocketed ribs, which gradually diminish in size and projection, till, at several feet from the apex, they terminate in gables with bosses. Resting on the stone weatherings, and at the angles of the spire, are four gables, and above these are as many niches, having beautifully wrought canopies and pinnacles. Within the niches are stone images of the Latin Doctors, the size of life, sitting on thrones. There are four windows, having crocketed gables, at the base of the spire, and similar, though smaller, ones at the angles just above the pinnacles; and four, very small, near the top of the spire. A cross, of iron and copper, partially gilded, having a cock at its summit, is securely fastened to, and terminates, the spire.

In the buttresses at the south-west angle of the tower, two niches are made, having foliated mouldings and sculptured corbels. In the southern niche stands an image of St. Giles, and in the western is a kneeling figure of the Earl of Shrewsbury holding a model of the Church, as founder of it, which he is supposed to be offering to St. Giles; St. John the Baptist, the patron Saint of the Earl, is represented standing beside him. On the corbel under St. Giles, a hind is sculptured, and on that under the figure of the Earl, the arms of the Talbot family with the proper supporters. The south porch is of most exquisite design. The angle buttresses are very solid and massive in appearance. The label of the arch is crocketed, and is finished by a corbel bearing an image of Our Blessed Lady, with our Lord, under a canopy of beautiful workmanship; and in quatrefoils, on either side, are angels with thuribles. The interior of the porch is groined with intersecting ribs rising from six engaged pillars, and adorned with foliage and bosses. On either side of the inner doorway are stoups for holy water. The pavement of the porch is of encaustic tiles having rich devices, and the following scripture in lines of tiles, "We will go into the house of the Lord with gladness." The external roof of the porch is of stone, the vertical joints being covered by ribs, terminated by gables above the string course. At the east end of the south aisle the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament commences. Its buttresses are more massive than those of the aisle, and in a niche in the one at the junction of the aisle and Chapel is placed an image of the Resurrection of Our Lord. The roof of this Chapel is ridged with a beautiful cresting, having crosses, gilded, at intervals.

The east end of the nave, which rises several feet above the chancel, is terminated by a small belfry, having pinnacled buttresses at its angles supporting a small spire, with intermediate gables, &c. The sanctus bell is hung in this belfry, and round it these words are cast: "Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus." This bell is rung at the beginning of the canon.

The eastern end of the chancel has two large angle buttresses, having at their angles of junction foliated niches containing images of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, and immediately over the great window, in a niche, is a figure of Our Lady with Our Lord, and under the sill of the window, within three quatrefoils, Angels are sculptured bearing holy emblems. A richly foliated cross

*We give the annexed Series of Illustrations as specimens of the progress of the Decorative Arts in this country; as well as of the taste with which the architect, Mr. Pugin, has carried out the munificence of the noble founder. For the purpose of insuring originality, we commissioned one of our Artists, Mr. J. L. Williams, who minutely inspected the superb edifice; and we, accordingly, present to our readers the results of his visit, in the full confidence of their artistical accuracy.

† This niche forms the subject of the initial letter at the commencement of this article.

of stone terminates the gable, and a similar one is on the gable of the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament.

The view of the exterior of the Church, which we give, shows the principal portion of the parts described. It is taken from the S. E., and is the point of view from whence the Church has the most picturesque appearance. Its lofty spire towering in rich and beautiful outline above the nave, aisles, and chancel; the details of the eastern end, and Chapel of the Sacrament; the high pitched roofs, surmounted by elegant cresting, with gilded crosses at intervals, the sanctus belfry, the south porch, and the stone cross in the churchyard near it, produce a charming composition of graceful forms and varied ornaments.

On the north side of the chancel are the sacristies and organ loft, which last is approached by a novel staircase, in a turret, weathered with stone, and surmounted by a lion.

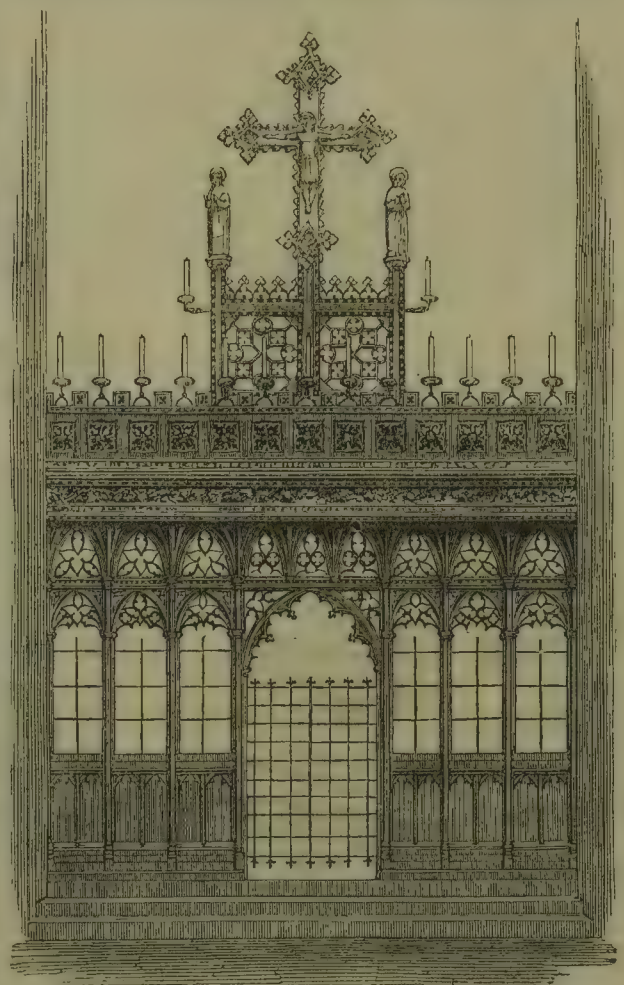
The north porch is of much plainer design than the south, though in size it is similar. Like that, the roof, externally and internally, is of stone, but is merely ribbed on the interior. The floor is laid with encaustic tiles, and this scripture, "I was glad when they said unto me we will go into the house of the Lord." In the niche over the external arch is an image of Our Lord in the act of benediction.

The interior of the Church is in the highest degree magnificent and impressive; for the pillars, walls, and roof, are enriched and fretted in every part with colour and gilding; to the gorgeous effect of which the "storied windows, richly dight," add their many-coloured charms, and, by diminishing the brilliancy of the daylight in the Church, destroy that tendency to glare which so much decoration would otherwise produce, and render the whole exquisitely picturesque and beautiful. Probably, so perfect a Church was never erected in England before, as there is a completeness in the building which defies words to express, or representations to give an idea of. In the architectural portion of the building, the proportions and arrangement are most exact and skilful; whilst the decorative portion is equally to be admired, each symbol and enrichment having its peculiar reference to the portion of the Church for which it was designed.

The nave is divided from the aisles by eight pillars, four on each side, supporting, with four engaged pillars, ten arches. The capitals of the pillars are exquisitely foliated, all differing in design, and richly gilded. The pillars are octagonal, and each painted in different patterns, the ground colours being red and blue, but so richly diapered with small patterns and ornaments, that but little of the ground colouring is visible. The mouldings of the arches, also, are most elaborately painted; and the walls above the arches are coloured blue, and enriched with minute ornaments. Above every arch are two circles of copper, on which are painted copies, from ancient Italian frescoes, of heads of prophets. The roof is an open one, framed, of English oak; and all the beams, rafters, &c., are carved, moulded, and decorated with colours and rich patterns; each principal is supported by a stone corbel, gilded, representing an angel playing on a musical instrument; and the ceiling is painted blue, and spangled with gilded stars. The floor is laid with encaustic tiles of a rich pattern, in yellow on a red ground, and stone alleys, with borderings of inscription tiles containing sentences from the office for the consecration of a Church. The seats are open, but quite plain, without poppy heads or any other decoration, being simply paneled. They are made of elm, and the warm tint of the wood is extremely pleasing in its general effect, harmonising with the colours of the walls most admirably. The tower, which is open to the nave to the height of the floor of the ringing chamber by a large arch of several feet in depth, profusely ornamented in its moulding, is separated from it by a wrought iron screen of good design, having large gates. A poor-box is placed on each side of the great arch. The floor of the tower is laid with tiles having the armorial bearings of the Talbot and Comyn families thereon, intersected by borders. Four sexfoil-shaped coronæ of iron and brass, painted and partly gilded, are suspended from the roof by chains and counter-weights. Six tapers are ordinarily put into each corona; but, on festival days, branches having four tapers each are substituted for the six single lights. The following scripture is painted round each corona:—"† Domine da nobis lucem."

The walls of the south aisle are painted red, and ornamented with crosses, surrounded by foliated circles of elegant design; the ceiling is blue, and starred, to correspond to that of the nave, the rafters, beams, &c., having a rich continuous pattern painted along them. The western end, or bay, of this aisle is partitioned off by oak screens, supported by brass shafts, and thus is formed into the baptistery. The font, which is octagonal in plan, is made of alabaster, and is fixed upon a step in the centre of the baptistery. The sides of the bowl have quatrefoils, in deeply-recessed panels, surrounded by a floral moulding, containing emblems of the Evangelists, and angels bearing crowns. From under the pedestal, at the corners, four monsters are represented as escaping, emblematic of original sin being washed away by baptism. The font cover is of oak, and consists of a canopy, supported by eight flying buttresses, with pinnacles, quatrefoils, &c., terminating in a finial, to which are affixed the chain and weight for raising and lowering it. The wood work is all richly painted and gilded, and most of the ornamental work in the alabaster is gilded likewise. The annexed Engraving of the font shows its general form and ornamentation. The stained glass window of the baptistery is divided by mullions into three lights; the centre one having a representation of St. John the Baptist holding the Lamb; above, the Holy Spirit is descending, surrounded by rays and seven stars. Three praying stools are placed in this aisle, and on the one opposite the Chapel of the Sacrament this inscription is carved—"† Adoremus in æternum sanctissimum sacramentum."

The Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament is divided from the south aisle by a stone arch and a screen of brass, and on the wall, over the arch, is painted an extremely rich and beautiful cross, surrounded by angels as in adoration, and this inscription, "† Adoremus in æternum sanctissimum sacramentum." On the pavement in front of the arch are these words, "Domine non sum dignus," and on the risers of the steps to the Chapel, "† Panem Angelorum manducavit homo;" and "† Panem de celo dedit eis." The open screen of wrought brass is one of the most sumptuous pieces of workmanship it is possible to imagine. It consists of four arches springing from shafts, and the openings filled with smaller shafts supporting crosses, terminated with fleurs-de-lis, enshrouded in an arched formed framework, rising from the shaft below, and joining it again above the cross. The top of the screen is an open cresting, exquisitely wrought into fleurs-de-lis and crosses, and over the principal shafts are crowns for tapers. The lower panels are filled with perforated circles, having quatrefoils within them also of open work, encircling chalice with the Blessed Sacrament and the Lamb alternately. This screen was nearly two years in hand, and is most wonderfully wrought, the workmanship being so elaborately and highly finished. The interior of the Chapel is marvelously decorated and gilded. The groining of the roof, which is of stone, is diapered with elegant enrichments, the spandrels being filled with passion flowers and foliage, and circles containing lambs, bordered with a flowing pattern; the bosses represent vine leaves and grapes. A pattern of vine leaves decorates the lower portion of the walls, whilst the upper part is adorned with crowns surrounded by rays alternating with crosses. The floor is laid with tiles having



THE ROOD-LOFT.

appropriate symbols upon them, as the Lamb and Cross, and the word "Sanctus" within a border.

The altar is of alabaster, and winged cherubim fill the compartments into which it is divided; the sculptured work and cherubim are relieved with gilding. The reredos, or back of the altar, is of tiles, made of the finest porcelain, exquisitely enriched with gold, and the tabernacle in its centre, made of metal, is enamelled in fine taste. The east window is divided into three lights by two mullions, and is filled with stained glass, the centre light having an image of Our Lord under a lofty canopy, terminated by a cross: under the feet of our Lord is this scripture, "† Amen, amen, dico vobis, ego sum panis vivus qui de celo descendit." Figures of the Evangelists occupy the other portions of the window. The stained glass in the side windows represents cherubim holding labels with texts in honour of the Blessed Eucharist, surrounded by a pattern of vine leaves. A lamp hangs from a coronal depending from a boss in the centre of the Chapel, and is continually burning. The coronal is divided into six parts, and is inscribed, "† Virtus, † honor, † sapientia, † caritas, † benedictio, † fortitudo," symbolic of the attributes of God. The candlesticks and other furniture of the altar are of the richest description, and ornamented with appropriate symbols.

A lofty and wide arch divides the chancel from the nave, in its mouldings and thickness covered with painted ornaments; and, above the arch, filling the wall to the roof, is a noble painting, executed by Hauser, at Rome, of the Doom or Last Judgment. It is crowded with figures, and, in its effect, admirably adapted to the place it fills. Extending across the chancel arch is a beautiful rood loft, made of oak, and profusely decorated with colour and gilding. It consists of a centre doorway, a richly decorated arch, the spandrels filled with tracery, with three arched compartments on each side, separated by shafts, whence rises beautiful groining, which overhangs, as in some old examples, still remaining. The spandrels of the groining are painted blue, and spangled with stars, whilst the headings of the arches and arches of the groining are ornamented with elaborate tracery. The bressumer is most exquisitely carved, having foliage, grapes, &c., and this scripture, "† Christus factus est obediens usque ad mortem; mortem autem crucis: propter quod et Deus exaltavit illum, et donavit illum nomen quod est super omne nomen." Thirteen pierced quatrefoils protect the sides of the loft, and above them are as many candlesticks for holding wax-lights, and between these latter are pierced battlements. The great rood or crucifix rises from the centre of the loft; the cross is crocketed at the sides, and at its extremities are the emblems of the Evangelists in floriated quatrefoils. Images of the Virgin and St. John are placed on pedestals, which are joined by exceedingly rich tracery to the foot of the crucifix, and at the sides of the pedestals are sconces and wax-lights. The gates of the rood loft are of iron, painted blue. The annexed Engraving of the loft shows the general form and character of this beautiful work of art more clearly than words, and to that we refer our readers.

The chancel, nearly as wide as the nave, but not so lofty, is more elaborately and splendidly decorated than any other portion of the Church, its walls being wholly gilded, and its roof, arched and divided into panels by moulded ribs, is profusely adorned with gilding also; angels holding scrolls, with scriptures from the Te Deum, Benedictus, &c., encircled with garlands, are painted, at intervals, on the walls, connected by quatrefoils and foliage; and in the panels of the roof are monograms of the Holy Name, having radiating borders; gilded stars, likewise, add their richness to the roof. Immediately under the ceiling, a stone string-course runs on each side of the chancel, having angels sculptured on it, and gilded and painted. In the south wall is a large arch, having gates, which opens into the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, and, nearer the altar, are the sedilia, on the three steps leading to the platform of the altar. These are surmounted by beautiful canopies and pinnacles, and on the backs of the seats are carved emblems of priest, deacon, and sub-deacon. In the north wall, opposite the sedilia, is a deeply-moulded and recessed arch, most exquisitely ornamented; under which is the sepulchre for the Easter service, and a nicely-executed picture of the Entombment adds to its decorations. A small doorway, by its side, leads into the sacristies.

The High Altar is made of alabaster, its front adorned with rich tabernacle work, under which are sculptured angels, seated on thrones, playing on musical instruments, the whole being enriched with colour and gilding. The reredos of the altar is most elaborate, its centre compartment having a sculptured representation of the Coronation of Our Blessed Lady, whilst in three niches on either side are angels with tapers and thuribles. Above these is a string-course with angels, crowned with a pierced brattishing level with the sill of the east window; metal brackets at the ends of the string-course, projecting from the wall, sustain curtains of tapestry, having ciphers worked on them.

The east window, the tracery of which is of excellent design, is filled with stained glass, representing the genealogy of Our Lord. In canopied niches on each side of the window, are images of St. Giles, the patron saint of the Church, and St. Chad, the patron saint of the diocese. An ancient corona of wrought iron, most exquisite in design and execution, hangs in the centre of the chancel. This corona was brought from Flanders.

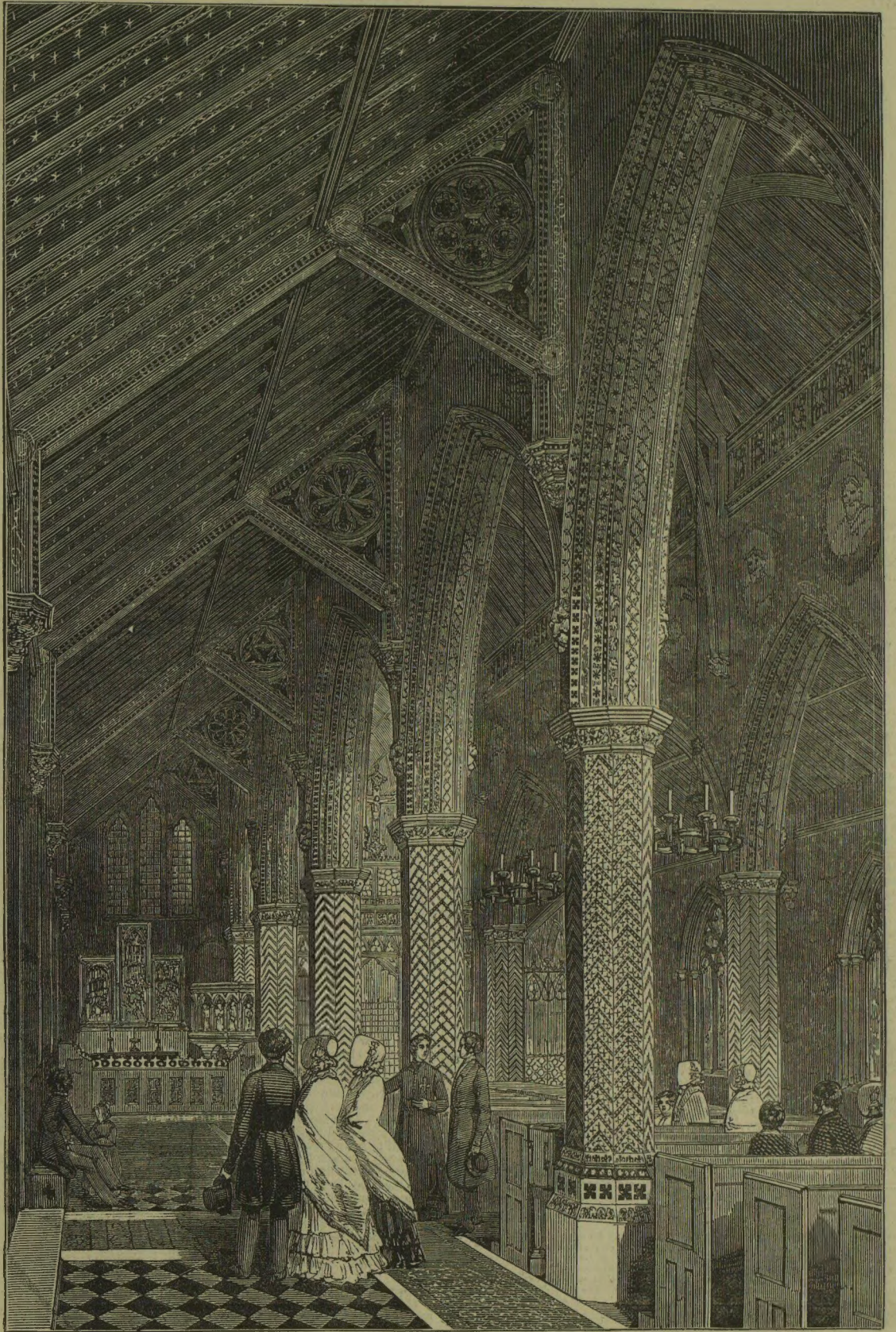
The walls of the north aisle are painted blue, with the letter M, enriched by a floriated border, diapered upon it. The floor is, like the nave and south aisle, laid with encaustic tiles, and along the side and end walls of both aisles, a stone seat is built; and to the height of about four feet five inches the walls are lined with glazed tiles of a deep blue colour, ornamented with patterns in yellow.

The Lady Chapel is in the eastern bay of the north aisle, and is divided from it and the nave by a low screen of oak, paneled, with quatrefoils painted in them, and crested with iron wrought into fleurs-de-lis and gilded. The floor of this chapel is laid with encaustic tiles, having roses and lilies on them, emblematic of Our Lady. The altar, of alabaster, is divided into five niches, three in front and two at the angles, each enshrining an angel carrying an emblem, and the whole is richly painted and gilded. Over the altar is fixed the centre of an ancient triptych, carved in oak, of most elaborate and skilful workmanship. It is a Flemish work of art of the fifteenth century. The subject represented in it is the Passion of Our Lord. Immediately above the triptych are three arches of the organ-loft; and, at its side, is the doorway into the pulpit, whence a staircase communicates with the sacristies. The pulpit, which is affixed to the east wall, and adjoining both the nave and Lady Chapel, is octagonal, and is of stone richly sculptured and gilded. In five of the niches which adorn it, the subject of St. John the Baptist Preaching in the Wilderness is represented; St. John occupying one niche, and the listeners the others. In the niches towards the Lady Chapel are images of Saints Francis, Dominic, and Bernardin, the three great Friar preachers. In the south aisle are three praying-stools, to correspond to those in the north; on the one next the Lady Chapel is this inscription—"† Vigilate et orate." The side window of the Chapel represents, in the centre light, Our Lady holding Our Lord; and in the side-lights, the Annunciation, on glass richly diapered with fleurs-de-lis.

In the representation we give of the interior of St. Giles's, all the details of the Lady Chapel and north aisle are embraced; and, in the spaces between the pillars, the rood-loft and coronal of the nave may be seen, as also a part of the gorgeous screen of the Chapel of the Sacrament. The general effect of the rich diapering on the pillars and arches is indicated, as well as the ornamental details of other parts of the Church. The praying-stools have been omitted, to show more clearly the screen of the Lady Chapel.

The organ-loft, which is over the sacristy, and opens into the chancel by three arches, and also, as we mentioned above, into the Lady Chapel by three arches, contains a fine-toned organ by Parsons, of London, skilfully played by Mr. Wheelwright. The effect of the music and singing is almost magical; as, not only is the organ screened from observation, but the choristers, being stationed in the loft, are concealed also, so that the rich harmony floats on the air with thrilling effect.

The stained glass windows of the aisles represent the Virtues—such as Humi-



NORTH AISLE, SHOWING THE LADY CHAPEL, &c.

lity, Charity, Mercy, &c.; personified by females overcoming contrary vices, portrayed by animals.

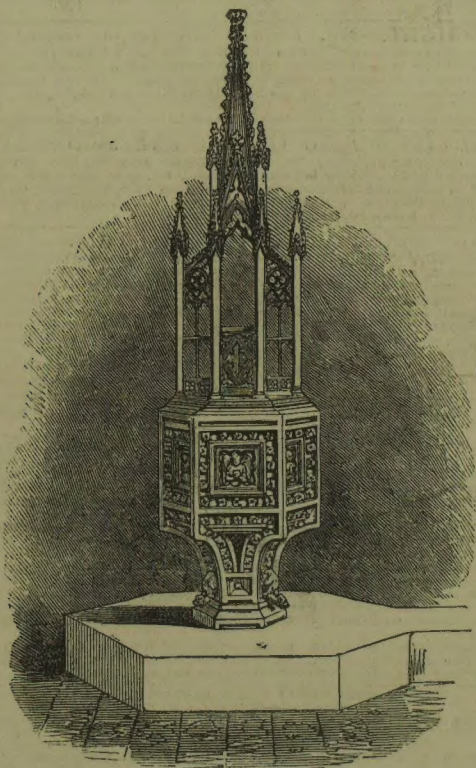
When the Church is lighted up for evening service, the effect is gorgeous in the extreme; the gilded and diapered walls of the chancel glowing in the flood of yellow light of the tapers at the altar; the glistening gilded ceiling, forming a rich background to the lofty rood, with its pierced and elaborately-traceryed screen; the coronal in the nave lighting up the painted and gilded pillars, their soft light fading away in the deep blue roof, whence the gilded stars sparkle with exquisite richness—form a picture, once seen, not easily forgotten.

In the spacious churchyard, near the south porch, is a beautiful Stone Cross, of which we give a representation. It consists of a flight of steps, on which the base is raised, which is embattled, and at the angles having emblems of the Evangelists. At the sides are chaises, whence, from niches, blood is flowing into them, symbolical of Our Lord shedding his blood for the four quarters of the world. A tall floriated shaft supports a crucifix, under a canopy; and, on either side, are images of St. Mary and St. John, on branches which spring from the shaft.

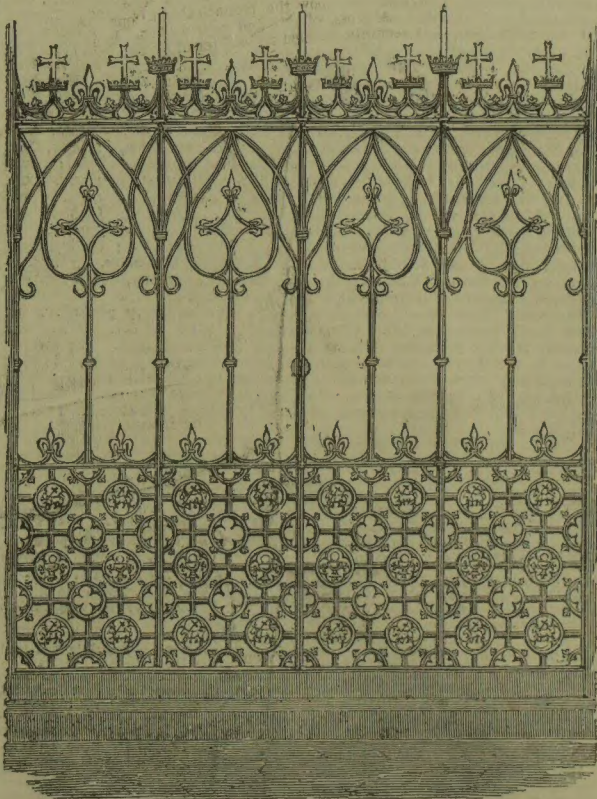
East of the Church, are Schools for boys and girls, with a schoolmaster's residence attached.

A Rectory-house is being built, and a conventual establishment will be erected on some ground on the south side of the Church.

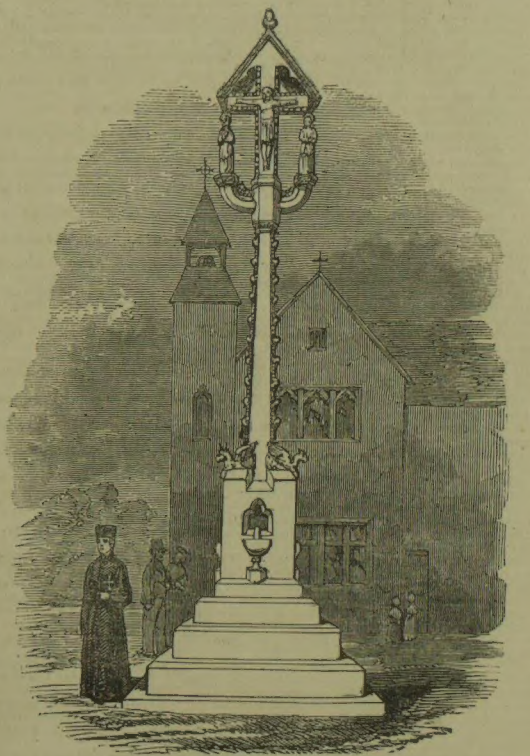
The Church, cross, lych gates, and churchyard walls, are built of a red sand-



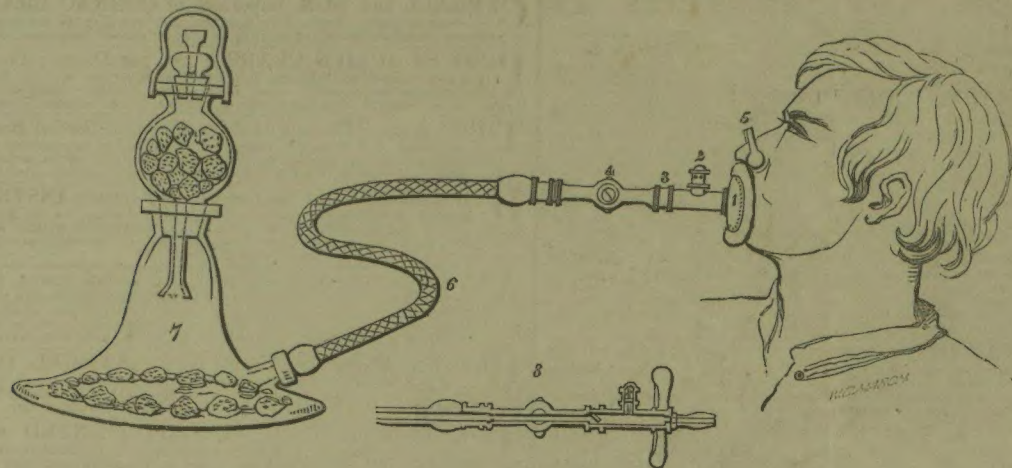
FONT IN THE BAPTISTERY.



BRASS SCREEN TO THE CHAPEL OF THE SACRAMENT.



STONE CROSS, EXTERIOR.



THE APPARATUS FOR RENDERING SURGICAL OPERATIONS PAINLESS.

stone, quarried on the Earl's estates near Cheddle; and the wood used in its construction was, also, we believe, from his estates.

All the encaustic tiles were made, from Mr. Pugin's designs, at Messrs. Minton's works at Stoke, and to infinite credit to the artisans employed by them.

In closing this notice of St. Giles's, Cheddle, we must not omit paying a tribute to the skill of all the persons employed in carrying out Mr. Pugin's designs; and to Mr. Denny, the master of the works at Alton Towers, great praise is due, for the ability he has displayed in the realisation of the architect's magnificent conceptions.

THE NEW MEANS FOR RENDERING SURGICAL OPERATIONS PAINLESS.

LAST week, the first experiment was made in this country of employing the inhalation of the vapour of sulphur ether as a means of rendering surgical operations painless. The application is of American origin, and was first introduced, a few months since, by Dr. Morton, a dentist, of Boston, U.S., by whom it was communicated to Dr. Boott, of Gower-street. By this gentleman the discovery was described, on the 17th of last month, to Mr. Robinson, the surgeon-dentist, also of Gower-street; who, on the following day, operated upon a young lady thrown into sleep by the inhalation, during which a molar tooth was extracted from her lower jaw.

The inhalation occupied a minute and a half, and the patient's recovery from sleep another minute. Dr. Boott questioned her respecting the tooth, and she expressed her great surprise at finding that it was removed. She said that all she had felt was merely a sensation of cold around the tooth, a sensation which was caused, perhaps, by the coldness of the extracting instrument.

The apparatus employed consists of the lower part of Nooth's apparatus, with a flexible tube, to which are attached a ball and socket valve and mouthpiece, similar to those commonly used for inhalation. The apparatus has been constructed by Mr. Hooper, of 7, Pall Mall East, according to Dr. Boott and Mr. Robinson's instructions: it is very elegant in appearance.

The apparatus has since been successfully used in operations at King's College Hospital, by Mr. Ferguson; and, on Thursday last, by Mr. Aston Key, at Gny's Hospital: among other cases, was the removal of an abscess from the great toe of a female: in this case the means was not entirely successful, for the patient screamed at the moment of the first incision of the instrument, but, on recovery from the effects of the inhalation, was totally unconscious of the operation having been performed.

The annexed Engraving will best explain its details:—

1. Pad for mouth, to be held by the operator.
2. Horizontal valve for the escape of expired air.
3. Vertical flap valve.
4. Stop-cock.
5. Nasal spring.
6. Elastic tube.
7. Glass vessel, with a smaller one having pieces of sponge saturated with ether, and having a small perforated stopper, to be opened when the apparatus is in use.
8. Sectional view of the pad, showing the mouth-piece.

The full effect of the vapour is produced in from one to two or three minutes generally, and, as soon as it is perceived, the operation is performed. If the stop-cock shuts off the vapour, and it is wished to let the patient breathe air, the nasal spring must be taken off. In prolonged operations this may be found desirable; and the inhalation of the ether may be renewed at the will of the operator, the nasal spring, of course, then being placed on the nose.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market since Monday having been on a very moderate scale, the show of samples of that article here to-day was trifling, owing to which, and the increased attendance of buyers, the demand was again active, at a further improvement in the quotations of fully ripe wheat, and at which a good clearance was effected. The interior kinds of free foreign wheat were in excellent request, for shipment to Ireland, at a rise of from 1s to 2s per quarter. The best descriptions moved off steadily, at extreme currencies. Bonded grain was again higher. Scarcely any barley was on offer. Those in want were compelled to give 1s to 2s per quarter more money for maiting and distilling stores, grinding parcels being held at full prices. The whole of the supply of malt was readily cleared off, at an improvement of quite 1s per quarter. In oats a fair business was doing, and the rates must be considered 6d higher. Beans, peas, and flour, were looking upward, with a good demand.

ARREVALS.—English: Wheat, 4380; barley, 2570; malt, 2250; oats, 180; Irish: Wheat, 4380; barley, 2570; malt, 2250; oats, 180. Foreign: Wheat, 4070; barley, 1200; malt, 4380; oats, 1360. Flour, 1920 sacks; 13,000 barrels. English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 6s 4d to 7s 2d; ditto white, 7s 2d to 7s 4d; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 6s 4d to 7s 2d; ditto white, 7s 2d to 7s 4d; grinding barley, 40s to 41s; ditto (Hilling), 50s to 52s; maiting ditto, 52s to 55s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 7s 8d to 7s 10d; brown ditto, 7s 8d to 7s 10d; Kings and Ware, 7s 8d to 8s; Chevalier, 8s to 8s 4d; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 27s to 28s; potato ditto, 33s to 35s; Youghal and Cork, 27s to 30s; ditto white, 31s to 31 1/2; ditto beans, new, 42s to 46s; ditto old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 47s to 49s; mangle, 48s to 50s; white, 60s to 77s; lentils, 40s to 42s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 60s to 62s; Suffolk, 50s to 55s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 48s to 52s; per 260 lbs. Foreign: Free wheat, 40s to 42s; Danish, red, 7s 8d to 7s 10d; white, 7s 8d to 7s 10d; per quarter. In Bond: Wheat, 40s to 42s; oats, new, 30s to 32s; ditto, feed, 30s to 32s; and peas, 30s to 32s per quarter. Flour, American, 38s to 41s; Baltic, 40s to 42s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Lined as well as cakes are in good request, at extreme currencies. In all other articles very little business is doing. Lined, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Turps, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, 22s to 23s per last of ten quarters. Lined cakes, English, 113 10s to 113 13s; ditto, foreign, 113 10s to 113 13s; rapeseed cakes, 113 10s to 113 13s. Canary, 5s 6d to 6s 2d per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 4s to 4s 6d; extra, 4s to 4s 6d; white, 4s to 4s 6d; extra, up to 4s 6d. Foreign, red, 4s to 4s 6d; extra, 4s to 4s 6d; white, 4s to 4s 6d; extra, up to 4s 6d. The prices of wheat and flour in the metropolis are from 9s 10d to 10s 10d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 6s 4d; barley, 4s 3d; oats, 2s 2d; rye, 4s 10d; beans, 4s 10d to 4s 12d; peas, 4s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 6s 9d; barley, 4s 3d; oats, 2s 2d; rye, 4s 10d; beans, 4s 10d; peas, 4s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 6d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Wool.—This market remains in a very inactive state, and previous currencies are with difficulty supported.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar—the supplies of which are small—move off readily, at a further advance in the quotations of fully ripe. Refined goods are firm, at an improvement of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Brown grocery, 6s to 6s 6d; and standard lump, 6s to 6s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—Ceylon coffee has advanced from 6d to 1s per cwt. In other kinds, a good business is doing.

Rice.—This market is very firm, at rather higher rates. Some parcels of fine Bengal have realised 2s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter this week has been in a very inactive state, yet we can notice no material change in prices. Carlow, new, 9s to 9s 6d; Clonsilla, 9s to 9s 6d; and Cork, 9s to 9s 6d per cwt. On board, or for forward delivery, nothing doing. Foreign butter is heavy, and is 1s per cwt lower. The best qualities are selling at from 10s to 11s; and inferior and middling 7s to 9s per cwt. English butter moves off slowly, on somewhat easier terms. Fine Dorset, 10s to 10s 6d; middling, 9s to 9s 6d per cwt; and fresh 10s to 11s per dozen lbs. Bacon is offering on lower terms; yet the sales are quite unimportant. Waterford, landed, may be quoted at 6s to 6s 6d per cwt. Lard is 1s to 2s dearer—the best descriptions of Waterford, bladdered, producing 7s to 7s 6d per cwt. All other kinds of provisions are very dull.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 22s to 23s 10s; clover ditto, 22s to 23s 10s; and straw 11s to 12s per load.

Potatoes.—Privately very little is doing in any kind of wool. In prices we have no change to report.

Hops (Friday).—The show of hops here to-day was somewhat larger than for some time past; hence the demand was in a very inactive state; yet the quotations were mostly supported. The following were the current rates:—Sussex pockets, 23 12s to 24 6s; Walsby ditto, 24 0s to 24 8s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 24 5s to 25 6s per cwt.

Cattle (Friday).—Budd's West Hartley, 21s; West Wyam, 21s; Wylam, 21s; Hopton, 22s; Gosforth, 22s 3d; Stowart, 24s 6d; and Lambton, 24s 3d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although the supply of beasts on offer here to-day was very limited, and of inferior quality, the best trade was extremely dull. In some instances, the quotations had a downward tendency. There were in the market 25 beasts, and 90 sheep from Holland. With sheep, we were scantily supplied; yet the sale for that description of stock was in a very depressed state, at barely Monday's reduced currencies. Prime small calves sold readily, at full prices. In other kinds of veal, next to nothing was doing. The pork trade was heavy, at late rates. Miffish corks were dull, at from 11s to 11s 6d each, including their small cask.

Per 8lb, to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 3s 12d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Suckling calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each.

Beasts, 437; cows, 130; sheep, 2090; calves, 102; pigs, 250.

Neat and Leadhead (Friday).—We had a very dull trade here to-day on the following terms:—

Per 6lb, by the carcase—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 0d to 4s 10d.

Per 6lb, by the carcase—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 0d to 4s 10d.

Per 6lb, by the carcase—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 0d to 4s 10d.

Per 6lb, by the carcase—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 0d to 4s 10d.

Per 6lb, by the carcase—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 0d to 4s 10d.

Per 6lb, by the carcase—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 0d to 4s 10d.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the Financial Correspondence of THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS, attention has been frequently of late directed to the embarrassed state of the Continental Money Markets, and the probable effect which would ultimately be produced upon the Money Market here, through the medium of the Foreign Exchanges acting upon the circulation of the Bank of England. The first operation of this description is now in process. For some time the demand for money has been so great in Paris, that the Bank of France, after having discounted to an extent never exceeded, found it necessary to limit their accommodation. The effect of this soon gave evidence that, if persisted in, a panic must inevitably result. As the issues of the Bank of France are based upon specie, and the extent of discounts had extended the circulation to the verge of prudence, it became necessary for the public accommodation to alter the state of the exchanges between the two countries; and thus induce the exportation of silver to France, in order to form a basis for still further accommodation to French commerce. To effect this, bills have been drawn on Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., to the extent of £800,000, which will be negotiated in the French market. This will make the balance of transactions in favour of France, and English debtors to French manufacturers will become the exporters of specie as the only mode of settlement. Again, the state of the exchange with America, has led to the exportation of about £520,000 in gold to that country. Money still continuing dear in Hamburg, Berlin, and Vienna, it is highly probable that these exports are only a commencement. Railway traffic now affords such facilities for the transmission of specie throughout Europe, that large demands may be reasonably anticipated. As the issue of Bank of England notes (above a certain amount) is only allowed to the extent of the specie held, it follows, as that decreases, the circulation must be contracted in proportion, and money will, consequently, become less easy. This, at a period when so many calls are about to be made upon the country for railways, Irish distresses, and the growing wants of our own poor, offers great discouragement to any trading but that actually required by the necessities of the moment. The effect must be great depression in all the affairs of commerce, which, although, perhaps, not immediately felt, it is much to be feared, will not be very long postponed.

The Consol Market has, from the considerations already noticed, become heavy, and not maintained the opening price of the week. Although the dividends were in course of payment to the public on Friday, at present the improvement in prices that usually results, has not been effected. Consols on Monday, opened at 93½ to 94, for Account, and have since fluctuated to 93½ to 94. Exchequer Bills are a shade better, and the fluctuations of the other securities have been unimportant. At the close of the market prices stood for Bank Stock, 206; Three per Cent. Reduced Annis, 94; Three-per-Cent Consols, 93½; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent, 95½; Long Annis, 9 13-16ths; India Bonds, 20; South Sea Stock, New Annis, 92½; Consols for Opening, 93½; Exchequer Bills, £1000 14d, 11 pm.

The business of the Foreign Market has been most extremely limited, and scarcely any fluctuations have occurred in either Spanish, Mexican, or Portuguese. Notwithstanding the Queen of Spain's speech, the Stock was scarcely dealt in; and Portuguese news also proved of no avail in improving the price of the Stock. At a meeting of the bondholders on Wednesday, it was decided to receive the dividend with the deduction of the *decima*, but the Chairman was authorised to protest on the part of the bondholders, with a view of future proceedings when affairs in Portugal have somewhat tranquillised. Great satisfaction is expressed at the firm conduct of Messrs. Schneider and Co. in declining to part with the funds in their hands, although deprived of the Mexican agency. Little doubt is expressed that the ultimate effect will be a full acknowledgment of the conversions and the restoration of the agency to those who had so ably conducted it. The Market, at the close of the week, was flat at the following prices:—Chilian Bonds, Six per Cent., 95½; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild, 59; Equador Bonds, 3½; Granada Bonds, One per Cent., 19½; Mexican, Five per Cent., Account, 24½; Portuguese Bonds, Four per Cent., Account, 37½; Russian Bonds, 11½; Spanish Five per Cent., 26½; Ditto Three per Cent., 36½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 52½; Ditto Four per Cent., Certificates, 92½.

The Railway Market has not been so unfavourably operated on as the other markets, but the advances on Great Western, North Western, and Leeds and Manchester, brought forward realisers on Tuesday, which produced a reaction in those stocks. Oxford and Birmingham, and Dudley and Wolverhampton, are also worse. Towards the close of the week, however, the decrease of business proved that the state of monetary affairs had begun its influence, and the Market closed at the following prices:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2½; Birmingham and Gloucester, 12½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 12½; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 6½ pm.; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, 3 pm.; Bristol and Exeter, 81; Ditto New, 9; Bristol and Gloucester, 52½; Buckinghamshire, 1½ pm.; Caledonian, 30; Ditto ½ Shares, 2½; East Counties, 22½; Ditto New, 7½ pm.; Ditto York Ex., 3½; East Lancashire, 17½; East Lincolnshire, 3½; Edin. and Glasg., Quarter Shares, 19½; Edin. and Northern New, 4½; Ely and Huntingdon, 13; Great Northern (London and York Regd.), 3½; Ditto (Direct Northern Regd.), 4½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 28½; Great North of England, 238½; Ditto New, 54; Great Western, 134; Ditto, Half Shares, 77½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 18½; Ditto, Fifths, 31½; Ditto, New, 7½; Hull and Selby, Quarter Shares, 23½; Leeds and Bradford, 76; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 2½; London and Blackwall, 8½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 58½; London and North Western, 200; Ditto, Fifths, 20; London and South-Western, 65½; Ditto, Tenth, 5½; Ditto, Scrip, 6; London and York Scrip, 3½; Ditto, Extension, 2½; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 7½; Lynn and Ely, 22; Lynn and Dereham, 16½; Manchester and Leeds, 112; Do. Half Shares, 50½; Manchester and Southampton, 1½; Midland, 131; Do. New, 38½; Newcastle and Berwick, 34½; Northern Counties Union, 1½; North British, 36½; Ditto, Extension, 1½; Ditto, Thirds, 4; North Staffordshire, 9½; North Western, 3½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 12½; Scottish Central, 22½; Sheffield, Rotherham, and Goole, 3½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 5; Ditto, Class B, 2½; Shropshire Union, ½ dis.; South Staffordshire Junction, 1½ pm.; South Eastern & Dover, 40; Do. No. 4, 4½; S. Wales, 3; S. Yorkshire, Doncaster, & Goole, 2½; Taw Vale Extension, 3; Trent Valley, Midland, and Grand Junction, 1½ pm.; York and Newcastle, 38½; Ditto New, 12½; Ditto, Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, Quarter Shares, 46½; Do. Selby, 92½; Ditto, Extension, 39; Do. Preference, 13; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 18½; Boulogne and Amiens, 15½; Jamaica S. Mid. Junction, 1½; Louvain à la Sambre, 1½; Luxembourg, 4½; Northern of France, 10½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8½; Paris and Lyons, 8½; Rouen and Havre, 27½; Sambre and Meuse, 4½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Funds continued heavy yesterday, and Bank Stock receded to 205. Consols closed at 93½ to 94 div. for Account. Mexican receded yesterday from 24 to 23½, and closed at 23½. The state of affairs in the republic, according to the tenor of the last advices, is most unsatisfactory; in addition to which, a rumour is in circulation that the agency will be restored to Lizardi and Co. The Railway Market was quiet; Birmingham and Oxford Junctions, however, advanced to 10½ pm., and closed at 10½ to 11.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 1.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint Major-General Sir James Henry Reynold, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Gibbs, K.C.B.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 4.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for presenting the Rev. Thomas Hill, B.D., to the Archdeaconry of Derby, void by the promotion of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor Walter Augustus Shirley to the see of the Isle of Man and Sodor.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JAN. 4.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Edward B. Marache, as Consul in the Island of Trinidad for the United States of America.

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 31.

Corps of Royal Marines.—Second Lieutenant Thomas Magin, promoted to be First Lieutenant, vice Lewin, deceased.

And the following Gentlemen Cadets have been appointed to be Second Lieutenants:—John Barlow Butcher, John George Timpan, Arthur Charles Steele, John Grive, E. Henderson Starr.

BANKRUPTS.

M. C. JOHNSTONE, Lamb's Conduit-street, draper. W. RICHARDS, Old-street, retailer of beer. E. SNOWDEN, Alton, Southamptonshire, painter. J. TERRY, Wyck-street, Strand, licensed victualler. J. DAVIS, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, hosier. H. GREEN, Birmingham, blanket manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERS.

W. CLARKE, Dundee, tea-merchant. J. THOMSON, Inverness, accountant. R. HENDRY, Paisley, grocer. P. STIRLING, Glasgow, surgeon. W. NOBLE, jun., Laswade, candle-maker. W. LAUDER and CO., Edinburgh, leather manufacturers.

FRIDAY, JAN. 7.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 7.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Sir Henry Wheatley, Knight, late Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JAN. 7.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Abel Frederic Gautier, as Consul at Gibraltar for his Majesty the King of the French.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 4.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Lane the younger, of Stratford-upon-Avon, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 8.

1st Dragoon Guards: J. Pelle to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mackenzie; Cornet E. Bradbury to be Adjutant, vice Moore. 7th: Lieut. A. D. Wiggall to be Captain, vice Phipps; Cornet A. P. Gore to be Lieutenant, vice Wiggall; R. Young to be Cornet, vice Gore.

14th Foot: Ensign B. Drew to be Lieutenant, vice Warre; T. Seagrave to be Ensign, vice Drew. 28th: Capt. C. H. L. Tilling to be Captain, vice Moller. 36th: Ensign H. Ellis to be Lieutenant, vice Barnston; W. Low to be Ensign, vice Ellis. 46th: Lieut. W. H. O'Toole to be Capt., vice Martin. 50th: Capt. J. O. Moller to be Capt., vice A. C. D. Bentley. 56th: Lieut. H. Warre to be Capt., vice Keane. 59th: Lieut. G. Maunsell to be Lieutenant, vice W. W. Williams; Ensign C. S. Baker to be Lieutenant, vice Maunsell; S. R. Chapman to be Ensign, vice Baker. 62nd: Ensign G. J. Ambrose to be Lieut., vice Sinclair; J. O'Callaghan to be Ensign, vice Ambrose. 67th: Capt. J. Bowness to be Capt., vice H. J. V. Kemble. 70th: Capt. E. L'Estrange to be Capt., vice C. F. Gibson. 91st: Capt. the Hon. J. A. Keane to be Capt., vice Barney.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Major G. A. Tranchell to be Lieutenant-Colonel. To be Majors: Brevet Major R. Martin, G. Cochrane, vice Tranchell. To be Captains: Lieutenants G. R. Campbell, A. Gray, B. B. Keane, H. G. Remmett, H. A. Raitt, W. H. Underwood, vice Cochrane. To be First Lieutenants: Lieutenants R. P. Smith, C. G. D. Amesley, Ensigns G. S. Pearson, S. Sharpe, R. T. Irwin, W. R. Gray, J. J. Symonds, E. T. A. McDonnell, J. A. Butler; Second Lieutenants G. S. Dwyer, J. Henderson, T. Cochrane, D. D. Greentree, vice Keane; J. Meade, vice Remmett, G. A. Tranchell, vice Raitt, W. L. Braybrooke, vice Underwood. To be Second Lieutenants: C. P. Teondale, J. W. M'Farlan, C. S. Smelt, R. P. Wigmore, J. Innah, M. Wason, W. J. O'Connell, vice Dwyer, W. Derbshire, vice Henderson, H. H. Brook, vice Cochrane, A. Rutherford, vice Greentree, W. Dobys, vice Meade, J. Cox, vice Tranchell, R. Atherton, vice Braybrooke.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.—To be Captains: Lieut. C. H. Somerset; J. Armstrong. To be Lieutenants: Ensign C. E. Phillipps; J. Sallis; J. McDonnell, vice Armstrong. To be Ensigns: E. M. Jones; D. Smith; A. T. Armstrong, vice Phillipps; W. B. C. Goodison; H. J. Palmer, vice McDonnell.

BREVET.

The name of the under-mentioned Officer was omitted in the list of those promoted by Brevet in the Gazette of 10th November, 1846:—Lieut. Colonel J. Creighton, on half-pay 59th Foot, to be Colonel in the Army. To be Majors in the Army: Captain J. Bownes; Captain E. L'Estrange; Captain C. H. L. Tilling; Captain J. E. Dupuis.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assist. Surgeon W. O. Mackenzie, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of Second Class, vice J. F. Nivison; F. M. Tweddell, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces; W. G. Dickson, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces.

COMMISSARIAT.

Deputy Commissary General C. Palmer to be Commissary General. Assistant Commissaries General J. E. Daniel, W. Thomas, and J. Bland, to be Deputy Commissaries General. Deputy Assistant Commissaries General T. Turner, J. Campbell, J. F. F. G. Shephard, R. Nelli, W. H. Martin, J. W. Bovell, R. Routh, M. Melasce, and P. Turner, to be Assistant Commissaries General. Commissariat Clerks F. S. Parker, T. Browne, F. W. Waldron, C. Potgieter, H. Moore, J. Coxworthy, J. Coxworthy, J. H. Tubby, W. Tilling, H. Barlett, A. C. O'Connell, and T. Robinson, to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries General. The commissions of the said Commissariat Officers, to bear date December 6, 1846.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, JAN. 6.

Royal Artillery: Sec. Lieut. A. W. Drayson to be First-Lieutenant, vice Frye. COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Royal East Middlesex Militia: W. Reed, Esq., to be Captain; E. J. Dyson, Esq., to be Lieutenant; C. C. Horne, Esq., to be Ensign.

Royal West Middlesex Militia: E. Day, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

Royal Westminster Militia: G. Samuel, Esq., to be Lieutenant; C. V. Bayly, Esq., to be Lieutenant; J. Haggard, Esq., to be Ensign.

BANKRUPTS.

J. FITNESS, Addington, Kent, bricklayer. W. BARNARD, Midhurst, Sussex, upholsterer. W. JOHNSON, High-street, Hampstead, builder. H. FISHER, Great Tower-street, broker. E. M. IVENS, Long Roding, Warwickshire, salesman. R. MORRIS, Gloucester, coachbuilder. W. BOTTOMLEY, Henley, Yorkshire, millwright. J. CORBETT, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, wool-dealer. A



RUINS OF IRONGATE WHARF, AFTER THE LATE FIRE.

THE DESTRUCTION OF IRONGATE WHARF BY FIRE.

In most of our impression last week, we gave an account of the destruction by fire of Irongate Wharf, near the Tower. We now repeat the additional details which appeared in our latest edition, with such new facts as have since transpired.

Next to the wharf premises is a private dwelling-house, which has been entirely destroyed, as would also the Marquis of Granby public house, but for the immediate and energetic exertions of the men connected with the wharf and docks.

Mr. Downing, the landlord of the Marquis of Granby, erected in the course of the last summer, at an expense of about £1000, a strong party-wall between his dwelling and the private house standing betwixt him and the wharfs, and to the thickness of this wall may be attributed the arresting of the progress of the flames. The Marquis of Granby became ignited on the roof, but, from the exertions of the men of the dock and wharf, the progress of the fire was obstructed, and the adjoining premises saved.

The whole of the wharfs have been completely destroyed and reduced to a mere heap of ruins. Nothing whatever has been saved except a bale or two of leather and a few trifling things not worth mentioning. The adjoining private house has also been completely gutted, but the walls in front are still standing. The *Hawk*, clipper schooner, has been all but destroyed above the cut-water, but the hull is otherwise uninjured. The rigging and a part of the gear on and about the deck and bulwarks of the *Busy* have been destroyed, but the mast is standing, and no injury whatever has been received by the hull.

The premises were formerly three buildings, and were severally termed at that time the Leith and Berwick, the Dublin, and the Aberdeen Wharfs. Mr. Coleman, the present proprietor, came into possession of the property about eighteen months since, and he then had the three wharfs converted into one, and named it Irongate Wharf. There being a communication with the different floors will account, in some measure, for the rapid spread of the flames. The lower floor contained an immense number of casks of tallow, puncheons of whiskey, hogsheds and bags of sugar, 1500 barrels of beef and pork, and a deal of coffee. The two upper floors were filled with bales of linen, canvass, and miscellaneous articles, together with a number of firkins of butter. Upon the quay were stored casks of tallow, hogsheds of sugar, bundles of hides, and puncheons of whiskey. The latter articles were rolled out before the flames had penetrated the flooring, and were as soon as possible removed to the Tower for protection. The whole of the immense stock in the warehouses, however, was burned. Among the parties who had goods in the stores were the following:—Messrs. Henry and Co., the sack merchants, of Mark-lane; Messrs. Whitham and Son, of 38, Gracechurch-street, sail-cloth manufacturers; Messrs. Richards, the linen merchants; and Messrs. Mildred and Co., merchants. Those parties have lost the whole of their goods. They are, so far as can be at present learned, insured in the Imperial and Atlas Fire Offices.

A man named Brown has been missing since the night of the fire, who, it appears, was the innocent cause of the disaster. He had been sent to examine one of the bales of goods, and not being able to see the number or letter on the same with the light of the lantern, he took the candle out, and a spark flew from it and set the mill waste in a blaze.

Mr. Coleman states that when the accident took place he was standing on the wharf at the river-side, talking to the Captain of one of the vessels, when he was suddenly astonished at seeing a bale of goods fall from the loophole in a general blaze. The wife of Brown and his brother are in a dreadful state of mind; the only conclusion that they can come to is that he has perished in the flames. The firemen as yet have not been able to find any trace of a human being in the ruins, and some of Mr. Coleman's workmen state that they had heard of Brown being seen alive as late as Saturday morning. Mr. Coleman, however, is perfectly satisfied that the fire was purely accidental, and should the man be alive, he says that he need not fear any ulterior measures being resorted to. The outer walls of the wharf are in such a dangerous condition (they having bulged out several inches) that they are obliged to be shored up from the bed of the river.

Subjoined is a copy of Mr. Superintendent Braidwood's official report of the damage done by this disastrous event:—Dec. 31, 1846, Three, P.M.: A fire broke out in Irongate Wharf, Tower, the property of Mr. C. R. Coleman, wharf-inger. The cause of fire unknown. The building belonged to the St. Katherine Dock Company, and the insurance at present are unknown. The premises are burned down.—Lower East Smithfield: Mr. Crocker, part of roof, staircases, and upper floors burned, and rest of house considerably damaged by fire and water.—Lower East Smithfield: Joshua Downing, victualler, Marquis of Granby, the building and contents considerably damaged by water and removal. Insured in the Licensed Victuallers' Office.—The water-side along Irongate Stairs: the sloop *Busy*—the vessel and cargo severely damaged by fire—insurance unknown. The schooner *Hawk* similarly damaged—insurance unknown. The following engines attended at the fire in the Dockyard:—The Tower and the parish ones, with the land engines of the Brigade, the two floats, and the West of England.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. B. B." Taunton.—Your attempted solution is altogether wrong, and we are obliged to confess our inability to comprehend the questions you raise from it. White, in the position under consideration, engages to mate his opponent in a certain number of moves: he must do this against the best possible play of Black; and if the latter can by any legal means delay the mate beyond the stipulated number of moves, why then the Problem is worthless. In your solution, mate is not given at all, as the White K's B's Pawns left unguarded for the King to take.

"W. T. M." and "Merlin."—The trifling quarterly subscription of 4s. 4d. will now suffice to enable you to receive the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" by breakfast time every Thursday morning, post free, in all parts of England.

"W. H. M."—In Castling on the King's side, you place your King on his Knight's square, and the Rook on the King's Bishop's square. In Castling on the Queen's side, place the King on Queen's Bishop's square, and the Rook on Queen's square.

"J. J. P."—It would take half a column of our Paper to answer the trifling questions you have submitted as to the Laws and Regulations of the Game. Get Kenny's shilling "Manual of Chess," just published, in which you will find all such matters satisfactorily explained, and much besides which it behoves every young Player to be master of.

"G. W. G." Weymouth.—It is the celebrated Indian Problem, which excited so much admiration when it first appeared here two years ago. The solution is—1. B to Q B sq; 2. K to Kt sq; 3. R to Q 2nd; 4. R to Q 4th, mate.

"R. Y."—The Indian Problem in the December Number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" has been so "doctored" for the English market as to be quite spoiled. In the original, mate was to be given in six moves with the Pawn; without this condition, it may be easily given in five.

"J. H. C."—You cannot take an adverse piece in the act of Castling. "The Laws of Chess" may be got from Lewis's works, the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," the little work mentioned above to "J. J. P.," and several others.

"Juvenis."—They shall be examined, but we fear you have not bestowed sufficient time and labour to render them sufficiently accurate. No. 3 is evidently a failure, as mate may be given easily in three instead of five moves. The Captain Evans who played in the consultation game to which you allude is the inventor of the well-known Evans's Gambit.

"Tyro."—We believe the Answers to Correspondents will be reserved for the Wrapper of the Monthly Parts. The cases for binding the earlier Volumes can be procured of Hastings, the Publisher, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, price about 1s. 3d.

"Early Days."—Join the London Chess Club, in your neighbourhood—you will now have an opportunity of witnessing a Match of unusual interest. Mr. Harrwitz playing blindfold against Messrs. Horvitz and Perigal in consultation; the allies giving the odds of a Rook. Apply to the Honorary Secretary, George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill.

"A Z."—The Anniversary Dinner of the spirited Chess Club in Liverpool will take place shortly—we shall take care to announce the day.

"R. F. H." India.—Received with best thanks, and acknowledged by letter.

"C. N. R."—A Pawn can be taken in passing only by a Pawn. The act consists in removing the captured Pawn from the board, and placing your own Pawn on the square it leaped over. Suppose White King's Pawn to be stationed at his King's 5th sq., and Black to play his Queen's Pawn two steps, White may, if he choose, take off the adverse Pawn just as if it had moved but one square, placing his own on the adverse Queen's third square.

"T. E. S."—K R's P is a very good move in the position you give; as, also, is Q Kt to B 3rd, or K Kt to B 3rd. The "Chess-Player's Chronicle" was published on Thursday, the 31st: your bookseller, therefore, was in fault.

"F. W. G."—We are glad to see, in Mr. Kenny's "Manual," that he speaks in terms of commendation of Smith's Chess-rooms, "The Shades," in Leicester-square. This excellent establishment requires only to be better known to become the most frequented place of the description in London. Try both that and Rie's Grand Divan.

"D. T. C."—The weekly Numbers of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" may always be got of the News-vendors at the Railway Stations, and form an agreeable companion on a journey by rail or coach.

"R. P. C."—As we have occasion to repeat almost every week, you may have two, three, or more Queens on the board at once.

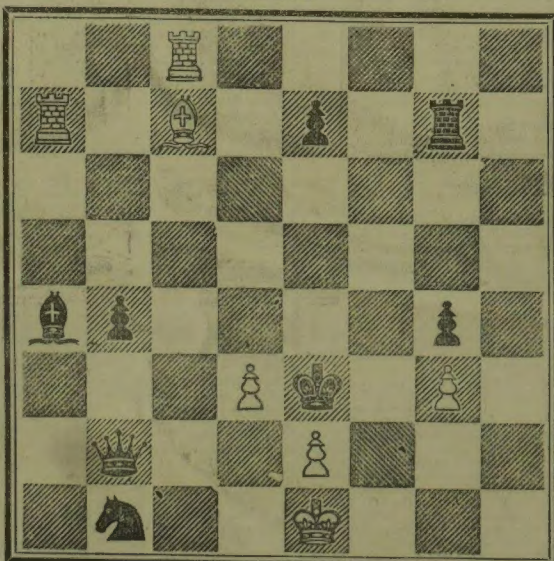
Solutions by "Sopraccita," "Flo," "T. M.," "D. C.," "S. E. E.," "B. S.," "J. L. K.," "E. H.," and "S. O. H. C." are correct. Those by "Gambit," "Philip," "Rapid," and "T. R.," are all wrong.

PROBLEM No. 155.

By MR. PREUSS—(From the Berlin Schachzeitung.)

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK



WHITE

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 154.

WHITE. White to win. BLACK.
1. Q Kt to Q B 4th Moves his Pawn
2. Kt to Q 2nd (ch) K to R 5th
3. P one—mate

WHITE. Black to win. BLACK.
1. B to K B 5th P one
2. Q to her 4th P takes P
3. B to K 4th P takes Q
4. B to Q 3rd P takes P
5. B to K 4th

and Black is compelled to take the Pawn and give checkmate.

GAME JUST PLAYED AT THE LONDON CHESS CLUB, BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. W. P.—G.

WHITE (Mr. W. P.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. W. P.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	13. K Kt P two	P takes K P
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	14. P takes P	Q to her 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	15. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B takes B
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	16. Q takes B (f)	Q B takes K B 5th
5. Q to K 2nd (a)	Castles	17. Castles (Q side)	Q B takes Q R P
6. Q P one	Q P one	18. Q Kt to Q B 4th	Q to Q R 3rd
7. K R P one	Q B to K 3rd	19. K Kt takes K P	B takes Kt
8. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd	20. Kt takes B	K Kt P two
9. K B to Q R 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	21. Kt to K 5th (g)	K R to K sq
	(c)	22. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to her R 8th (ch)
10. Q B to K Kt 5th	(d) K R P one	23. B to Q Kt sq	R takes K P
11. Q B to K 3rd	K B to Q Kt 3rd	24. Q to her 2nd	R to K 7th
12. K B to Q B 2nd	Q P one (e)		Black wins.

(a) This appears to us a lost move.
(b) Here again White loses time, and affords his antagonist an opportunity of bringing his pieces into better play.
(c) This is an excellent position for the Queen's Knight. (d) Another useless move.
(e) The timely advance of this Pawn is one of the most important features in the defence of the "Giuccho Piano" opening.
(f) Fearing to double a Pawn, White allows the adverse Knight to gain possession of one of the most commanding stations he can occupy.
(g) Better to Q R 3rd.

This brilliant little affair came off the other day between Mr. W. P.—g and Mr. E. Williams.

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. K P two	K P two	12. K to R sq	Castles.
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	13. K B P two	Q to K 4th
3. Q P two	P takes P	14. K P one (b)	Q P one
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	15. P takes Q P	Kt to K B 4th
5. Q B P one	P to Q 6th	16. P takes Q B P	K R to K sq
6. Q Kt P two	B to Q Kt 3rd	17. Q Kt to Q R 3rd	Q B to K 3rd
7. Q H P two	Q R P two	18. B takes B	R takes B
8. Q Kt P one	Q to K 2nd	19. Kt to Q B 4th	Q to K 7th
9. Castles	Q Kt to K 4th		Winning the Queen at least. (c)
10. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt		
11. Q takes P (a)	K Kt to K 2nd		

(a) There is neither time nor necessity for this capture. Q to her Kt 3rd, or K to R sq would have been far better.
(b) Most imprudent. It should have been his especial endeavour to keep the Kt from taking possession of the K B's 4th square.
(c) A beautiful move. The young player will observe that, if White take the Queen, he is mated in three moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 100.—This position occurred in play to Mr. Goltz, of the Berlin Chess Club.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 3rd	K at his Kt 2nd	Kt at K Kt 8th	Ps at K Kt 4th, Q
Q at Q R 5th	Q at K 7th	Ps at K B 5th, Q	4th, Q Kt 2nd, and
R at K R 8th	R at K 4th	B 2nd, and Q	Q R 4th
B at K R 5th	B at K B 6th	Kt 3rd	

White, having to move, gave mate in three moves.

No. 101.—By Mr. M'G—x.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt sq	K at his B 4th	Kt at Q Kt 5th	B at Q 4th
Q at Q 2nd	Q at K R 6th	Ps at K R 5th, Kt at Q B 3rd	
R at K sq	Q at K R sq	K Kt 3rd, and	Ps at K 2nd and
B at Q sq	R at K B 3rd	Q 4th	5th, Q Kt 6th, and
Kt at K 6th	B at K R 3rd		Q R 4th

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 102.—By Mr. R. A. B.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at Q Kt sq	B at K B 3rd	Kt at Q B sq
Q at her 5th	Q at K Kt 2nd	B at Q R 5th	Ps at K B 3rd, Q B
R at K 4th	R at K Kt sq	P at Q Kt 5th	4th, and Q R 2nd

White to play and mate in three moves.

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